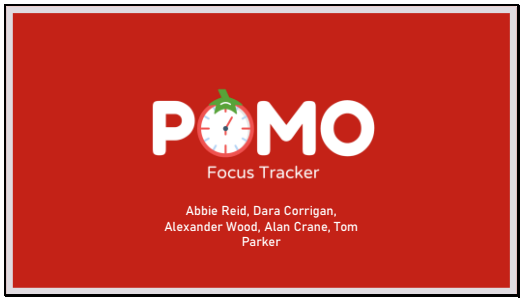
Slide 1



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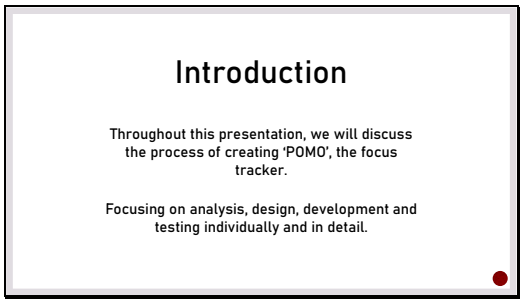

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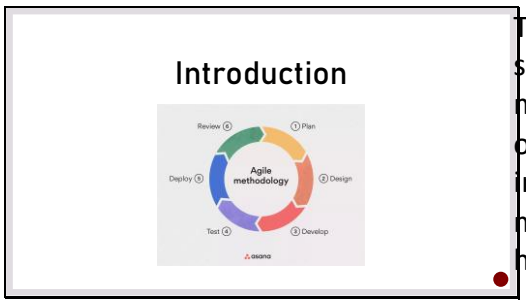

Throughout our project, we have successfully employed the Agile methodology. After every stage in our project, we have reflected and improved. To employ this methodology successfully, we have had to be flexible and adaptable.

Slide 4

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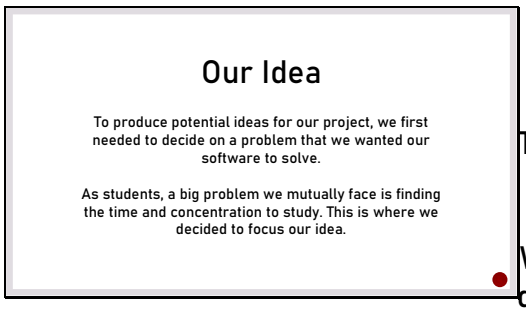
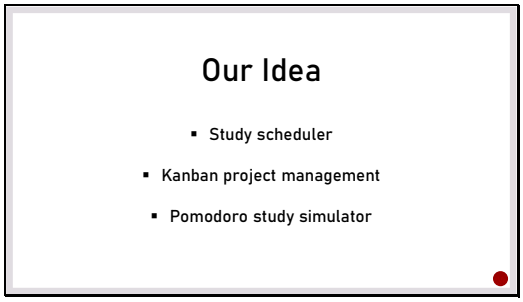
Slide 6



Aiding focused study is a broad problem with countless solutions.
To conclude with one, we needed to carry out some research.

With this, we managed to whittle down our solutions to three main ideas. We believed each of these ideas solved our problem in their own unique way.

Slide 7

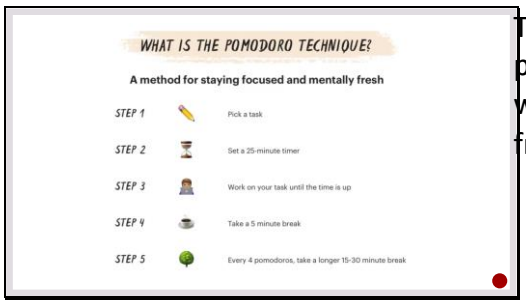


After consideration, we concluded with a focus tracker based on the Pomodoro technique.

It has been proven that setting a schedule and studying at your own pace/taking breaks often cause studying to be more effective.

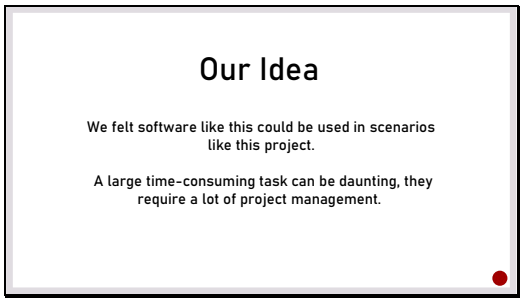
The Pomodoro technique allows for both requirements to be met.

Slide 8



The Pomodoro technique is a popular study technique where you work for short bursts and take frequent breaks.

Slide 9

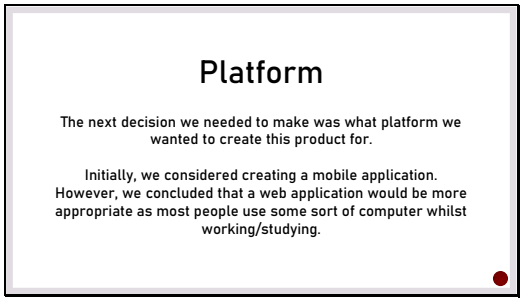


We felt software like this could be used in scenarios like this project.

A large time-consuming task can be daunting, they require a lot of project management.

A focus tracker (like our product) would aid us in managing our tasks and time, allowing us to complete this assignment to a high standard.

Slide 10



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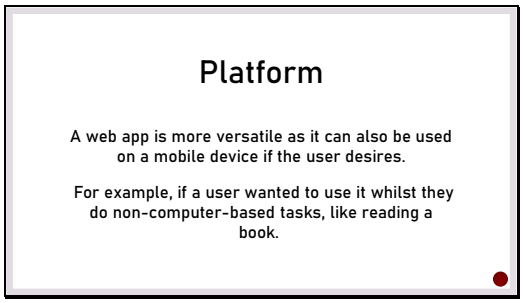


Slide 12

To ensure our success, we have utilized the following tools...

Slide 13

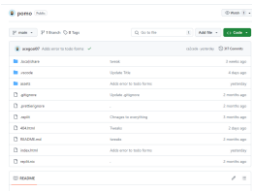
Trello

Trello is a web-based project management tool that breaks down problems using boards, lists, and cards.

We created a Trello workspace and multiple boards to manage tasks, save links, and assign tasks to group members. It ensured we didn't miss important tasks and helped us complete the project to the best possible standard.

Slide 14

GitHub



GitHub is a popular type of version control software.

Version control is crucial when working as a team as all changes are tracked, therefore an organized codebase is maintained.

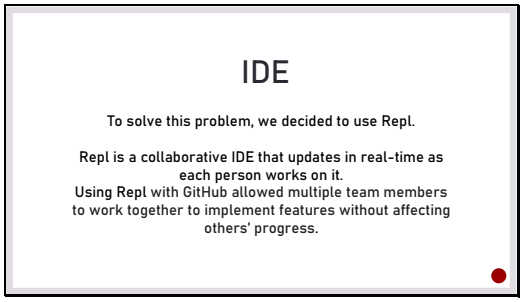
Slide 15

IDE

Initially, we began development using Visual Studio.

However, this was not sustainable as if we were all working on the same file, git merges were causing us to slow down.

Slide 16



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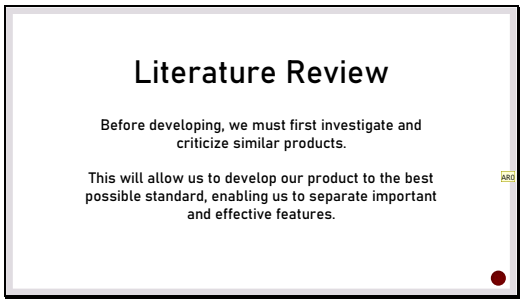

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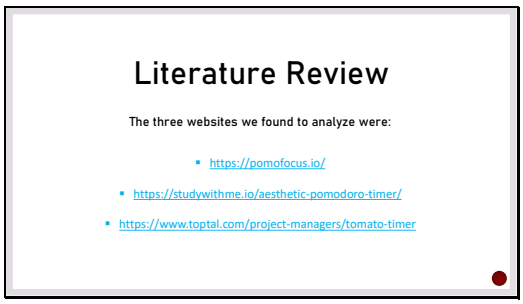
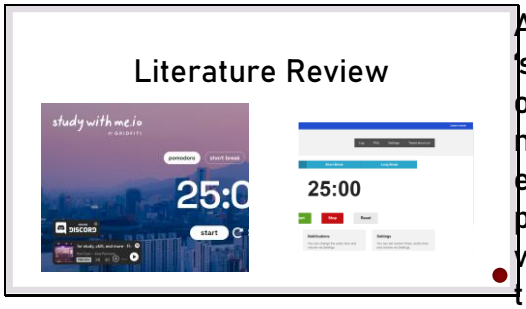


Slide 19

Initially when reviewing ‘Pomofocus’, we found that the page was very busy as there was a mass amount of information in various places. We originally thought this was a negative attribute. However, after reviewing ‘studywithme’ and ‘tomato-timer’, our opinions changed.

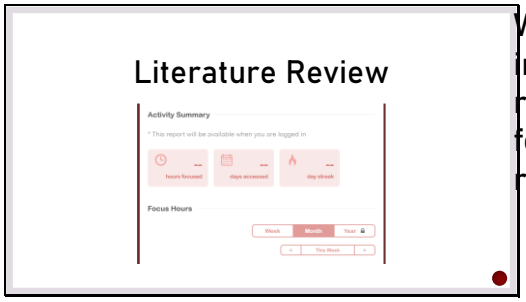
We realized that the lack of information about the pomodoro technique on these websites made them very unclear and unprofessional. The user would have to have a great understanding of the pomodoro technique already or use other sources to use them.

Slide 20



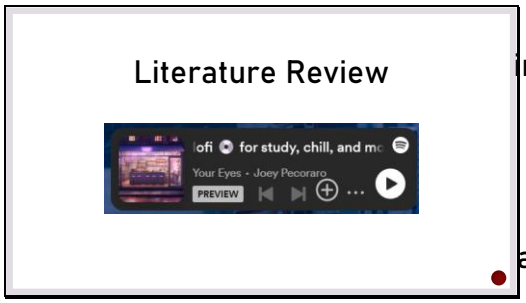
Another negative feature of ‘studywithme’ was it was overcrowded and therefore did not create a positive/calm work environment. This was also a problem with the other two websites. They were cluttered, taking away the calming atmosphere.

Slide 21



We found that PomoFocus is very intelligent software, with a vast range of features. One of these features was the ability to see a report of your stats.

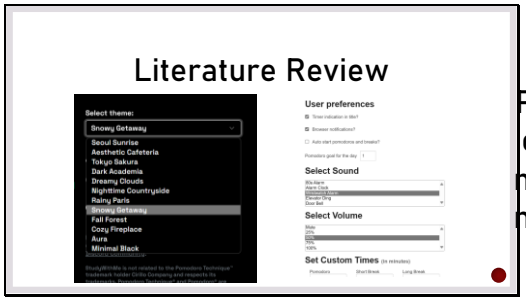
Slide 22



We found this to be a very interesting tool, with the idea of a focused streak being encouraging and motivating.

Studywithme and Tomato-timer also had many different features. For example, Studywithme contained a link to Spotify. Allowing the user to play music directly from the web app. This allows the user to be able to manage everything they need to study from this one app, reducing distraction.

Slide 23



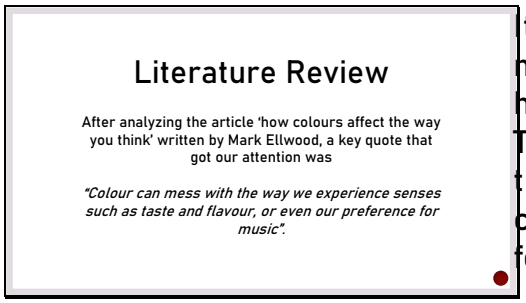
We agreed that these other features were not as useful. Particularly as the Spotify widget only allowed you to play general music, not your library, and we do not believe many users would opt for this.

Another feature provided by all three products that we decided was not useful was the ability to change the theme/background colours and alarm sounds.

However, we decided to do some further research on this. As we

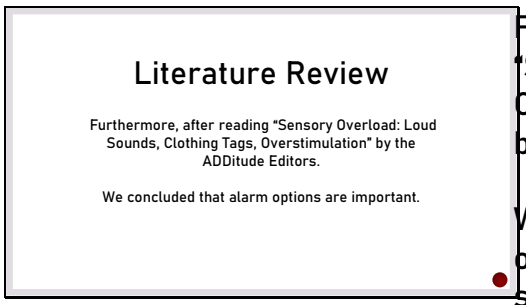
thought there must be a reason that all three of these products feel the need to have these features.

Slide 24



It became clear that colours make a massive difference in how humans react and function. Therefore, it makes sense why these products allow the user to change theme, it could aid their focus.

Slide 25



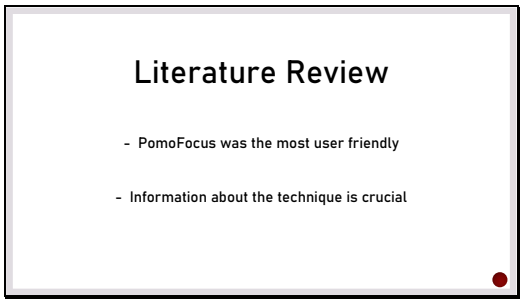
Furthermore, after reading "Sensory Overload: Loud Sounds, Clothing Tags, Overstimulation" by the ADDitude Editors.

We decided that having vast options to do with the alarm sound was important. As this article essentially states that loud noises can seriously affect neurodivergent people, causing a state of overstimulation. So, these products having the option to change the sound makes their products much more accessible, as this article also makes it clear that the things that cause overstimulation vary from person to person.

Not only can the users change the alarm sound, but they can also change the alarm volume. A quote from this article states that loud noises as well as specific noises can be a trigger for neurodivergent people.

We discussed that this is also an important feature provided compared to the user having to turn down their device. Turning down their devices is not a good fix for a product like this, as often when studying people may need to watch videos or even wish to listen to music.

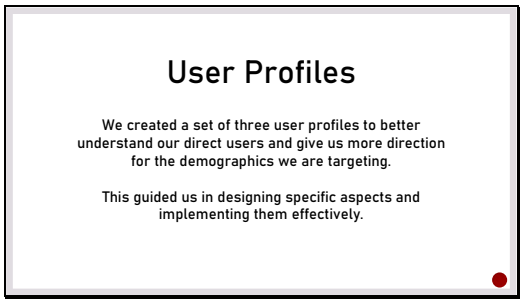
Slide 26



In conclusion, after critically analyzing all three products, PomoFocus was the most user-friendly. Although still cluttered, the comprehensive information surrounding the pomodoro technique made the product accessible for anybody to use. Requiring prior knowledge/research to use a product that is supposed to encourage focusing is a juxtaposition, as the user can not just settle and focus, it distracts them.
Therefore, going forward we have decided we will need to incorporate some sort of information in our product. However, we will be ensuring that the information is short and to the point to avoid the unprofessional cluttering that all three products demonstrated.

Additionally, it is clear that accessibility should be at the core of our development.

Slide 27



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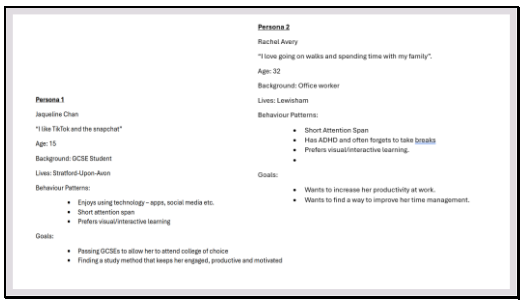

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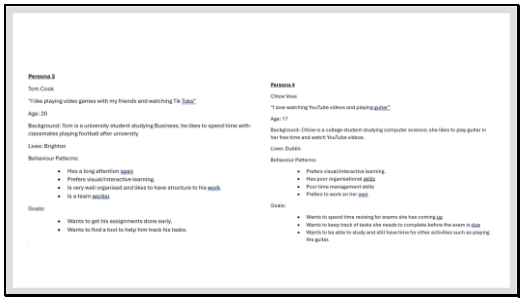


Persona 3

Tom Cook

"I like playing video games with my friends and watching Tik Toks"

Age: 20

Background: Tom is a university student studying Business; he likes to spend time with classmates playing football after university

Lives: Brighton

Behaviour Patterns:

- Has a long attention span
- Prefers visual/interactive learning.
- Is very well organised and likes to have structure to his work
- Is a team worker

Goals:

- Wants to get his assignments done early.
- Wants to find a tool to help him track his tasks.

Persona 4

Chloe Voss

"I love watching YouTube videos and playing guitar"

Age: 17

Background: Chloe is a college student studying computer science; she likes to play guitar in her free time and watch YouTube videos.

Lives: Dublin

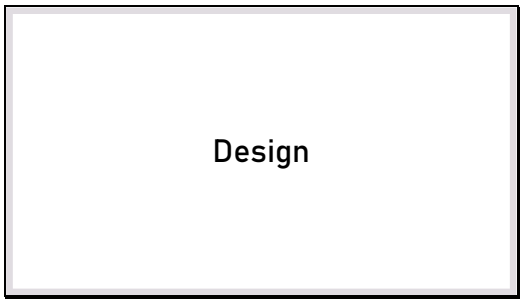
Behaviour Patterns:

- Prefers visual/interactive learning.
- Has poor organisational skills
- Poor time management skills
- Prefers to work on her own

Goals:

- Wants to spend time revising for exams she has coming up.
- Wants to keep track of tasks she needs to complete before the exam is due
- Wants to be able to study and still have time for other activities such as playing the guitar.

Slide 30



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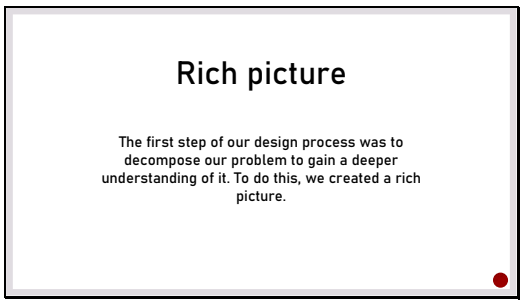

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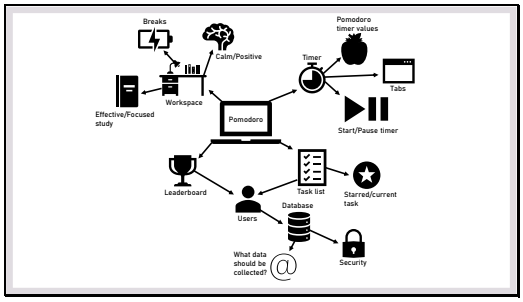


Slide 33

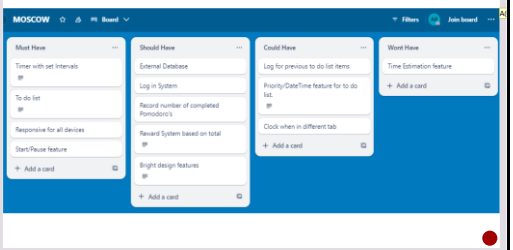
MSCW

After abstracting our problem using a rich picture, we could now create a plan of what we would like to prioritize in our project.

We did this by implementing the 'MOSCOW' prioritization technique.

To do this, we have employed the 'MOSCOW' prioritization technique. Allowing us to ensure our project time is effectively focused on essential areas. Utilising insights from our literature review to accurately place features within the MOSCOW categories.

Slide 34



Slide 35

Wireframes

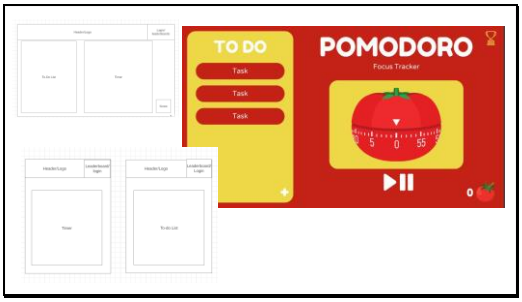
- We needed to plan out what pages we may need
- Opted for the SPA approach
- The SPA approach is much quicker and provides a better use experience

Once we had created our MSCW, we needed to plan what pages we may need.

However, we chose to stick to the Single Page Application (SPA) approach. As it is much quicker and provides an overall better user experience compared to the traditional multiple-page website.

So, we decided to utilize popups instead.
We will have one main page, and popups to allow the user to log in and see the leaderboards.

Slide 36



Slide 37

Product name

- Pomodoro
- Pomo
- PomoTimer

When creating a name for our product, we knew we wanted to include 'Pomodoro' in some sort of way. As this would make it obvious what our product is. Here are three examples of our ideas:

- Pomodoro
- Pomo
- PomoTimer

The idea we concluded with was ‘Pomo’ as we decided it should be short, snappy and memorable.

Slide 38

For the visual aspects of our product, we wanted it to represent a positive work environment whilst ensuring it is accessible to all users.

To execute this, we decided a bright/bold colour scheme would be the best way forward.

We then concluded with a red, yellow and green colour scheme. These were our colours of choice as we felt they not only fit our requirements but also represented our theme of tomatoes.

Slide 39

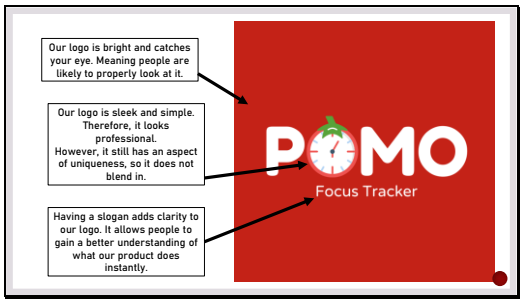
After deciding on a colour scheme, we could start creating a logo.

A logo is a vital part of an industry-standard product as it's the first thing a user encounters, with 94% of user's first impressions being design-related.

Like our colours, we wanted our logo to represent the ethos of our product. It should reflect a positive working environment.

Using the tool Canva, this was our final product...

Slide 40



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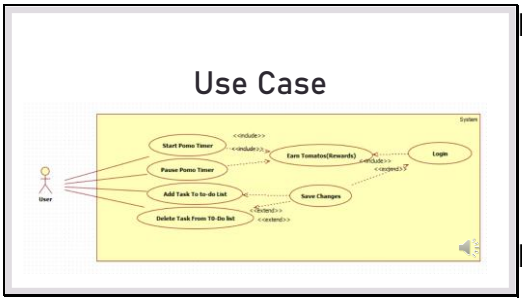
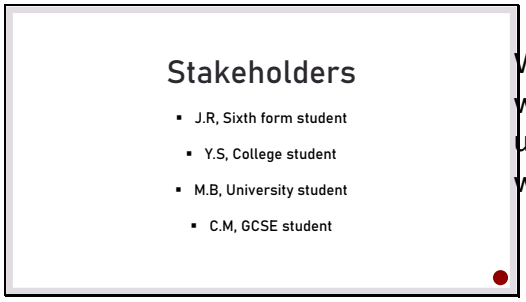


Before development could begin, we first needed to further plan out the fundamental requirements of our product. To do this, we have decided to create UML use case diagrams. Doing this will allow us to create a more robust system. It also allows us to ensure that each member of our team is entirely on the same page with what we expect from our product.

Slide 42

Slide 43

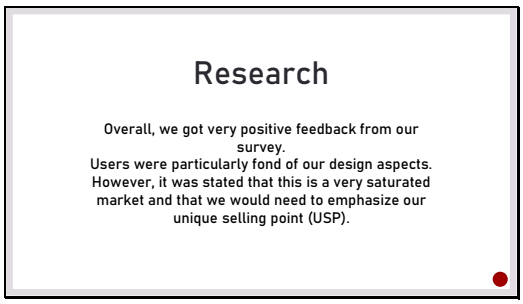
Slide 44



We chose each of these people as we decided each one of them had a unique reason why our product would be useful for them.

Slide 45

Slide 46



Slide 47

USP

Our USP is the idea of competition and rewards. Our concept is to be able to collect 'Pomodoros' based on the amount of focused work you have done. The aim is for you to get onto the leaderboard and compete against other users. We believe that this will boost engagement levels, as it encourages users to carry on.

Slide 48

Literature Review

As concluded from our initial literature review, we believe accessibility should be at the forefront of our development.

We want to create a product that is both neurodivergent and neurotypical friendly.

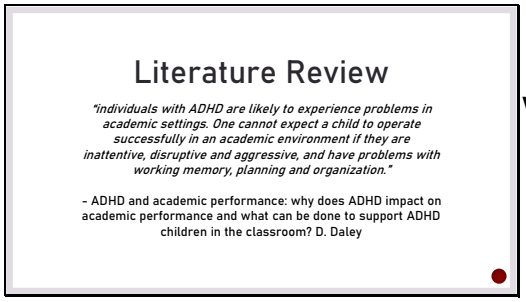
Slide 49

Literature Review

We believe that our reward system encourages this diversity.

Particularly individuals with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

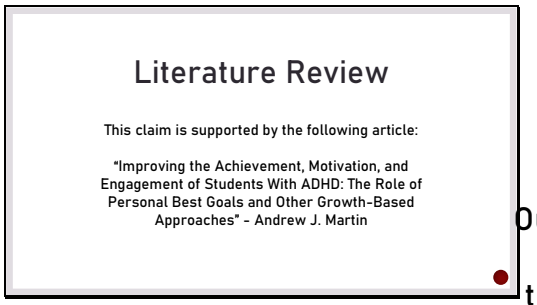
Slide 50



This article speaks about the academic struggle that people with ADHD experience. Focusing on the struggle to focus.

We believe that our product will aid individuals with ADHD as it will gain their attention from a different perspective. A competitive perspective.

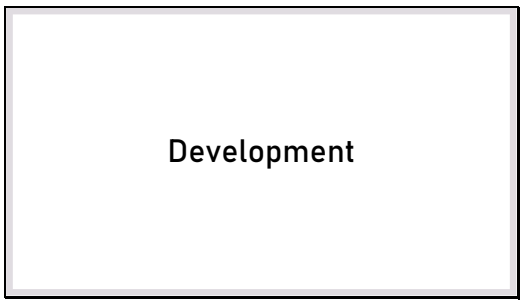
Slide 51



This article discusses the academic benefits of personal best goals for students with ADHD.

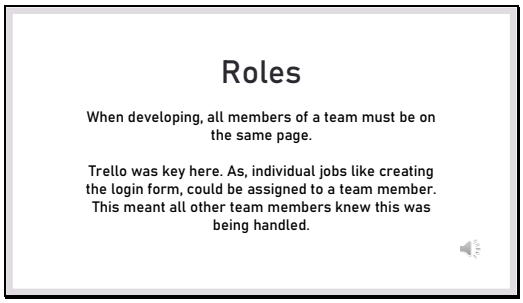
Our product encourages personal bests and competition through the use of leaderboards and the collection of POMOS.

Slide 52



Slide 53

Slide 54



Slide 55

Slide 56

SPA

However, this would cause the page to be crowded. With different aspects everywhere. Completely taking away from the minimalistic aesthetic we intend to have.

To solve this, we wanted to implement popups that are opened and closed using buttons.

Slide 57

SPA

This was implemented using both CSS and JavaScript. In the CSS, we created a class called hide. Anything with this class will not appear on the screen.

```
.hide {
  display: none !important;
}
```

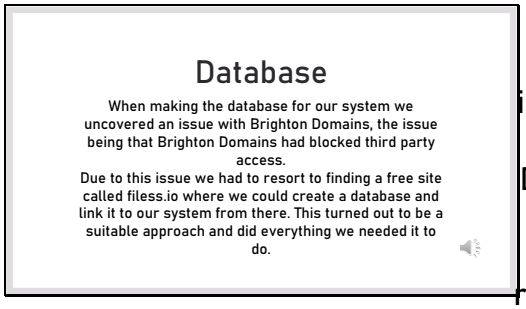
Slide 58

SPA

When any of the popup buttons are clicked, this class is toggled. Allowing the popup to appear.

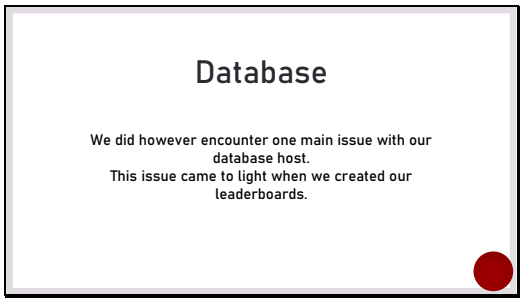
```
function popupOpenFunction(element) {
    const popup = document.querySelector(`#${element.getAttribute("data-popup-open-target")}`) || element;
    popup.style.animation = "popupOpenAnimation 0.5s forwards";
    popup.style.display = "flex";
    document.body.style.overflow = "hidden";
}
```

Slide 59

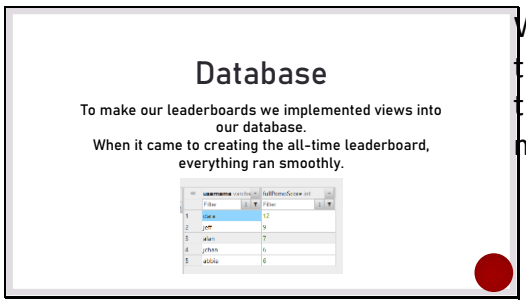


When making the database for our system we uncovered an issue with Brighton Domains, the issue being that Brighton Domains had blocked third party access.
Due to this issue we had to resort to finding a free site called filess.io where we could create a database and link it to our system from there. This turned out to be a suitable approach and did everything we needed it to do.

Slide 60

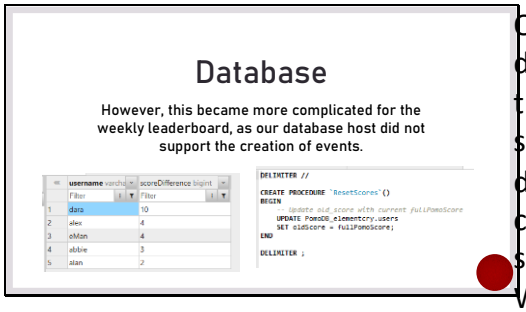


Slide 61



We simply had to create a view of the username and fullPomoScore, this could then be handled in the main php file.

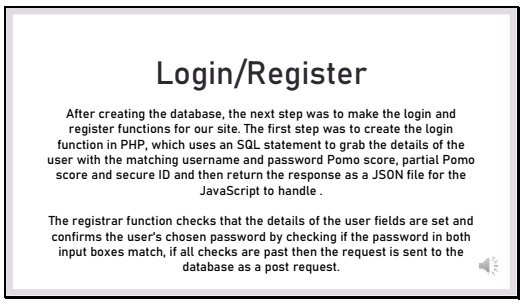
Slide 62



Our plan was to create a view like we did before, however this time rather than the fullPomoScore being shown, it would show the score difference. This score difference is calculated by the procedure, reset scores.
We then wanted to create an event that would trigger this procedure once a week.
However, due to limitations, we now have to call this procedure manually.

Slide 63

Slide 64

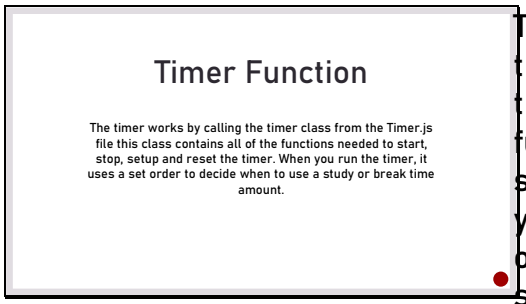


After creating the database, the next step was to make the login and register functions for our site. The first step was to create the login function in PHP, which uses an SQL statement to grab the details of the user with the matching username and password Pomo score, partial Pomo score and secure ID and then return the response as a JSON file for the JavaScript to handle .

The registrar function checks that the details of the user fields are set and confirms the user's chosen password by checking if the password in both input boxes

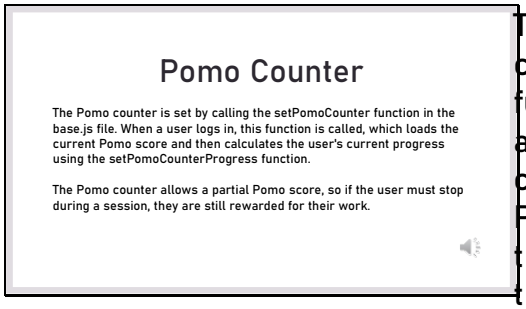
match, if all checks are past then the request is sent to the database as a post request.

Slide 65



The timer works by calling the timer class from the Timer.js file this class contains all of the functions needed to start, stop, setup and reset the timer. When you run the timer, it uses a set order to decide when to use a study or break time amount.

Slide 66



The Pomo counter is set by calling the setPomoCounter function in the base.js file. When a user logs in, this function is called, which loads the current Pomo score and then calculates the user's current progress using the setPomoCounterProgress function.

The Pomo counter allows a partial Pomo score, so if the user must stop during a session, they are still rewarded for their work.

Slide 67

To-do list

Our system's to-do list uses the database to retrieve users' tasks and display them depending on who is logged in. On the to-do list, users can add, edit, and delete their tasks, which in turn modifies the database.
Each to-do list item also has a checkbox on it which when ticked will mark the task as complete and remove it from the user's screen as well as the database.

Slide 68

Security Analysis

Slide 69

Security Requirements

We first had to establish some basic security requirements for our system. We thought the best approach would be to follow the CIA method:

- Confidentiality
- Integrity
- Availability

Slide 70

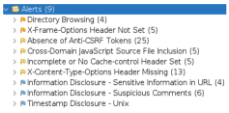
OWASP Attack

We found it beneficial to conduct an OWASP ZAP attack on our system. OWASP is a community driven organisation focused on improving the security of software. Using this tool allowed us an insight into any vulnerabilities present on our system. By identifying these vulnerabilities, we were able to try and address them, thereby enhancing the overall security of our system. Aswell as using OWASP we were naturally able to find some exploits within our system.

Find some stats

Slide 71

OWASP Results



This is the results from the ZAP attack that we carried out. From these vulnerabilities we can see that we have no serious vulnerabilities that could be exploited. As we didn't have a lot of time left, we decided not to take any actions on these vulnerabilities as there was no high risk of them being exploited.

Find some stats

Slide 72

Security Implementation

Slide 73

Access Control Policy

For our system, we decided that the best access control policy to use was Identity-Based Access Control (IBAC). IBAC is a control module in which users are given specific access based on their identity. This was used as our system uses a simple login system that requires a username and password linked to a database.

Slide 74

Hashing Passwords

We knew it was important that user passwords were kept secure within our database, so we implemented a security measure called hashing. For this task we used SHA-256 encryption. We picked SHA-256 because it is one of the safest ways to protect passwords and is widely recognised as a robust method for protecting passwords.

Find some stats

Slide 75

Secure User ID's

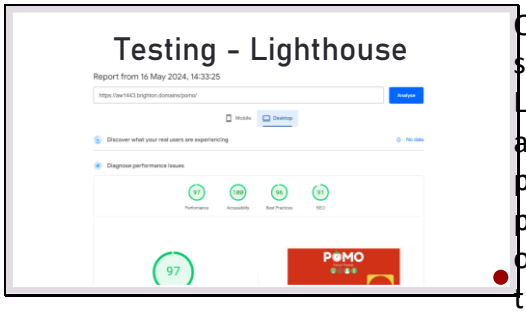
During testing of our system, we found an exploit where users could cookie hijack and access any account using just a username. To combat this, every user record in our database now includes a field called 'secureID' which contains a random 32-character sequence of letters. This extra layer of security helps to prevent cookie hijacking, which could allow an attacker unauthorized access to other user accounts without a password through the developer tools as long as they have an accounts associated username. The database then compares the username and 'secureID' together to verify the user's identity.

Slide 76

Slide 77

Throughout the development of our site, it was essential to test regularly to ensure any changes made did not break the site's functionality and that any additions were working as intended. To aid us in testing our site, we used several online testing tools to check its compliance with certain standards.

Slide 78



One of the tools we used to test our site was Lighthouse by Google. Lighthouse runs a set of different audits against the site to check its performance, accessibility, best practices, and search engine optimization. As can be seen from the results, our site scored highly on all categories and did so on both desktop and mobile.
We used Lighthouse during the development of our site to see how we could further improve it based on the feedback provided by the tool.

Slide 79

Testing – HTML AND CSS VAILDATOR

During the development of our site, we also used the W3C CSS and HTML validation tool to check that our code was compliant with HTML and CSS Standards.

During the development of our site, we also used the W3C CSS and HTML validation tool to check that our code was compliant with HTML and CSS Standards

Slide 80

Testing - Accessibility

Some examples of the sites we used where the Wave accessibility evaluation tool (https://wave.webaim.org/) and Access Scan (https://accessibe.com/accesscan).

During the development of our site, we used various accessibility testing tools to ensure compliance and guide us on any additional measures we could take to comply with the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG).

Slide 81

Testing – BlackBox Testing

Test	Expected Result	Actual Result	Pass/Fail	Comments
The user selects the account icon, enters their login details, and then presses enter.	The user should be returned to the homepage with all their stats and to-dos present	Same as expected	Pass	N/A
A non-logged-in user selects the greyed-out to-do button	The login screen should appear	Same as expected	Pass	N/A
A user with a slow connection (Throttled to 1 MBPS) logs in to their account.	The user should be returned to the homepage with all their stats and to-dos present	The user was returned to the homepage, however there was a long delay after pressing the login button where nothing happened, and the user was not given any feedback		Based on the results a loading screen has been added when the user presses the login button. This ensures the user knows their request is being processed

During the development of our site, we carried out black box testing. For testing the site, we wrote down a series of tests detailing the steps the user needs to make, the expected result and the actual result from running the tests.

Based on the results of black box testing, we made changes to ensure that all aspects of the site were working as expected.

During the testing, we did encounter multiple unexpected issues, which we then had to resolve; an example can be seen above in the third test where there was an issue with user feedback discovered on slower internet connections.

Slide 82

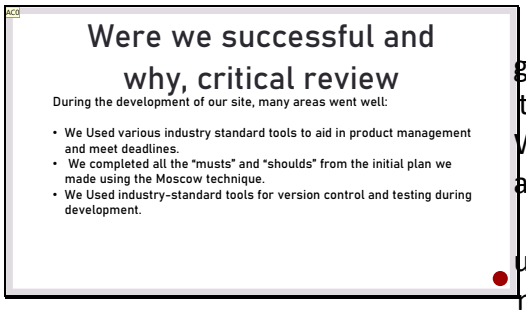
homepage
“This is the homepage of our site and is the first thing the user will see when they load the site, a user that is not logged in can still use the timer as normal and increase their Pomo score however their stats will not be saved when they leave the page, a non-logged in user also cannot add to-do items and click on the grey plus sign with take the user to the login page”

Clicking the information button
“ The user can get steps on how to use the site and information regarding the Pomodoro technique by pressing the information button and scrolling through the steps, once the user is finished they can close the window by clicking the green x ”

Clicks the profile button
“The user can press the profile button to access the login screen, where they can enter their login details. Once the user has logged in, their stats are loading, showing the user'sy button on the Pomo counter “the user can start and stop the Pomo timer using the stop-start buttons, when the timer runs out,

the user gets a 5-minute break and once the user

Slide 83



Throughout the creation of our group project, we have used various tools to aid us in our development. We have extensively used tools such as Trello to organise and assign tasks and meet deadlines; we have also used weekly meetings to discuss the next steps in product development, where we would assign tasks to each user on Trello and give them deadlines to complete the task.

Additionally, we planned our site before beginning the development by carrying out literature reviews, seeing what was available on the market and deciding what features we would want our site to have; researching different aspects, such as the site's design and how we wanted each section of the site to function using wire diagrams. This helped ensure that all team members had the same vision for the product and, therefore, knew what needed to be done to achieve the finished product.

We have also used industry-standard version control software, GitHub, to allow us to collaborate on the project using branches to separate

each addition made to the site during development.

Furthermore, we used the information from our literature review to create a Moscow plan and prioritise the order in which we would start working on the site's features based on their necessity. By doing this, we have been able to work on the project collectively and meet all the targets we had set ourselves to complete by the end of the given time.

Finally, due to extensive testing throughout the site's development stages, we have a well-refined product. Using standard compliance checking tools such as CSS Validator, HTML Validator, Accessibility compliance tools, and white box testing, we have been able to resolve any issues, make any improvements suggested by the tools, and resolve any inconsistencies in the site's operation.

Slide 84

Although we feel the project has succeeded overall, certain areas could be improved.

First, during the site's development, we were told to use something other than Gantt charts to manage our time. However, a Gantt chart would have been preferable, in addition to using tools such as Trello for task assignments, as having a visual reference for targets, even if they weren't met, would help us to see how far

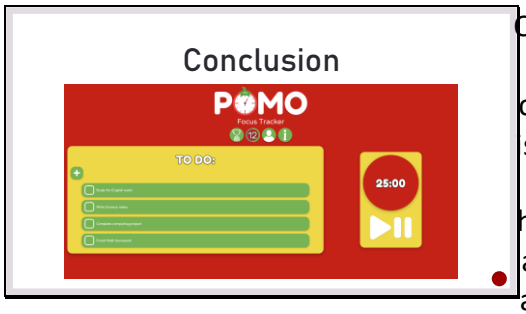
through the development we should be at specific dates.

Additionally, although the leaderboard works excellently, implementing the weekly leaderboard is problematic due to a lack of support for event creation from the hosting site. Therefore, the leaderboard's resetting currently needs to be done manually.

Furthermore, we could have performed more extensive testing while developing our site and used a larger variety of tools to aid the site's testing.

Finally, we could have implemented rewards and medals. Currently, the only rewards users get are the Pomo counter score and being on the leaderboard.

Slide 85



Overall, the project has been a major success, We have all worked collectively to create a product that s beyond the required specification and have met all our targets. We have demonstrated great teamwork and have collectively worked on all aspects of the project. However we acknowledge there may be some changes in the way we would approach the task in any future projects.

Slide 86

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Slide 90

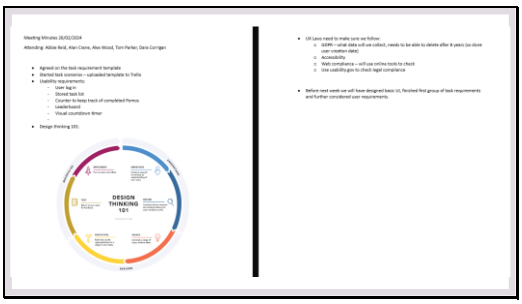
Appendix 1

Meeting minutes 19/02

In attendance: All

- Discuss user profiles/personas – have at least 3. A-Level student, Uni student & adult learner
- Consider human-centred dev
- Research Pomodoro technique
- Agreed on the basic layout for UI, including colour scheme and basic logo design
- Researched similar ideas apps – heggarty maths, pomodoro timer, Focus-to-do, decided we wanted something more colourful and engaging, something with a competitive/leaderboard type feature.
- Wrote out MoSCoW plan for the program

Slide 91



Slide 92

Minutes 22/03

Attendance: All
•Agreed design of first draft for database, Tom & Dara to create over the easter break
•Agreed some slight tweaks to UI design, All to action over Easter break
•CSS to be reviewed and slimmed down

Minutes 01/04

Attendance: All

•Agreed to have the login/register functions completed by next week
•CSS slimmed down further

Slide 93

Minutes 08/04

Attendance: All

•Changes to be made to fix the layout of the site to be completed by next week

•Slim down the JavaScript and format to make easier to read.

•Add animations to site for the to-do items

Slide 94

Minutes 16/04/2024

Attendance: All

•Database created – some issues getting the log in to work properly. Abbie & Alex to try and resolve

•Presentation – We can record the presentation and submit that, we all agree to do that, we will finalise documents etc. and record together

•Confirm the timer works in relation to the partialPomoCount, updates to database when pomo completed etc.

•Supporting docs for presentation: User Profiles (add personas?) , Usability Requirements, Sketch of UI, some sort of testing proof, collate meeting minutes, MOSCOW (perhaps reformat into document), UML

Slide 95

Minutes 29/04
Attendance: All
- Finalised some more CSS
- Decided to use minified CSS and JS files
- Database tested locally and working. Changes need to compound primary key of tasks table to make looping through easier
- Hashing passwords needs to be implemented, currently passwords stored as literal strings in database
- Will all continue to add to the presentation

Slide 96

Minutes 13/05
Attendance: All
- Have agreed some minor tweaks to colour scheme. Colour of login boxes. Colour of to do background box.
- Random generated userID to prevent logging in through cookies added to database.
- Weekly leaderboard code written, struggling to implement as host not allowing events to be triggered. Will look into work arounds
- Agreed to finalise presentation and record on Thursday 15th.

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Appendix 2

https://github.com/acegoal07/pomo

https://aw1443.brighton.domains/pomo/

Note: The GitHub repository is missing a file called 'index.php'. This is for security reasons as it contains database login information.

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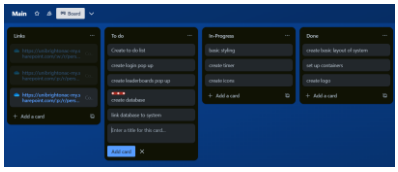
Appendix 3



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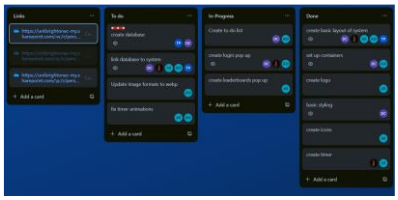

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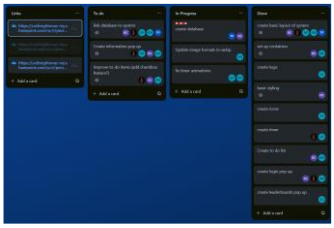

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