Dr. Gates: Other questions. You’re all perfectly satisfied. We’re gonna see really good interview summaries. Remember, we’re gonna asked you to write an SRS and SRS is going to be, uh you’re gonna do Use Cases and Scenarios. You need to be prepared to write down how the system will be used and the scenarios associated with that. You’re going to be giving me requirements from a user perspective from a functions from response action you know looking at [inaudible] actions. And a lot of different perspectives. The Software Requirement Specifications is a very large document. The information we’re giving you now is the information you gonna be creating that document from. I expect then over this next couple weeks is that you’re gonna be asking for additional information from the user. So you’re gonna be writing memos that go through us, the guidance team, before it goes to the scientist. We don’t you to talk to the scientist directly because the she’s a very busy person so we want consolidate question and send them out to her for an email response and will give back to you. But this is the process to get the rest of the requirements. So anything, I mean this is it. Unless you ask more questions or unless you ask for more information. We are gonna have one more interview as I said on Thursday, so I want to use your time as a team to really start digging and saying “do I really understand this, can I start doing my Use Case and my scenarios.” Okay? So the next thing that we gonna do after we have an exam, we have another piece of information we gonna give you and may not use a whole hour. And then we gonna start [inaudible] feasibility reports. Feasibility reports means that you’re gonna have to have your Use Cases done and as Dr. Salamah alluded to you’re gonna start looking at the feasibility of the system from many perspectives. How it will be implemented, possible ways to implemented challenges how much it’s gonna cost, how much time it’s gonna take, all that stuff. So the feasibility report precedes then, some of the modeling we’re can do. Because once you start modeling, then you gonna understand requirements even more. What you know and don’t know. Okay, so there’s a lot of work to be done. I hope you’re enjoying it. I enjoy this class cause you get to work as a team and really see what is like to be in a company.

Student: [Inaudible] Are we gonna be pushing anything or we just gonna be constantly pulling?

Gates: You’re always gonna be polling. You’re not gonna, the only pushing you’re gonna do is documenting anomalies.

Student: So we gonna have to a constant internet connection if we going be going through a browser or something like that not an application.

Gates: Yes, the customer wants a web base solution. Because that’s, it’s mainly about capturing the proprieties. And then initiating the monitoring with those properties. Okay? You’re kind of creating two separate things here in many respects you’re gonna be capturing the properties and having a way then to plug them in to start the monitoring. So we want to see how the properties work the way we have collected them. So will be giving you data files that are seceded with anomalies to see how well your system works.

Student: Dealing with stuff that’s already archive and then going forward from what you said from [inaudible] properties [inaudible] that’s gonna be the toughest part trying to capture anomalies from left to right with existing real-time information that we have forward.

Gates: Now we’re gonna simulate real-time or will also be historical?

Salamah: That’s a tough one, that’s one that you’ll have to really consider, think about. Spend some time thinking about how you’re gonna do that.

Gates: Capturing what needs to get done. So there is capturing the properties. There’s displaying them, right, through graphs. What kind of graphs? How do you do that? And then or just monitoring them and capturing the information someplace and generating a report that says at the end of the day or whatever the customer would want it to say okay what anomalies came. Cause they may go and take a break and something showed on the graph. You would want to have information that you can go back and look at.

Student: So would it seem like more work if you’re going from left most point when you’re starting the data properties and you’re comparing that to archive information that are already have program concrete or from whatever that is and moving forward to queering whatever you’re getting now from real time. I now it sound more complex but won’t that, make it safer that way.

Salamah: I’m not sure that’s; cause your combining real time with historical data. I’m not sure that’s the intent of it. Unless you doing some sort of predicition…

Gates: You can do predictions and take historical data be comparing that with the real-time data.

Student: [Question not understandable]

Gates: So if you want to do real-time, checking predictive values. Yeah, you should be able to do that. I don’t see why not. [Pause] The only thing I was a little confused with your question was about left and right because every property has a different scope. Some may be between L and R. Some may be always global. So it’s… I just want to make sure that’s clear.

Student: I have [inaudible] for a scenario, that I like to see what you think, cause you where saying that they need internet access but let’s say someone is out on the field and they have a mobile device doesn’t have internet capabilities but they would have the device obviously in some kind application form of the server that we have so will they be able to enter information and have it uploaded to the server later and if so wouldn’t that kind of cause some discrepancy as to the time stamp that is updated?

Gates: Well the time stamp is associated with the data being collected itself and you have nothing to do with the data collected. That’s only your input.

Student: So it would be not going off when it was uploaded server, per say.

Gates: So… There are two things here. We’re talking about capturing properties which doesn’t have to be, you can do that anytime. I think what you’re talking about is now initiating the checking of those properties. So the way we were doing it out in the Arctic, is that the scientist had a little hut with a computer and they would have a signal that was transmitted it. So once they loaded it in to where they had internet connection then they started it. I would imagine that some of the scenarios are “I’m doing this in my office and coming up with properties cause I’m trying for a data collection that’s starting next week or tomorrow” or you know. So I’m doing it separately. So I’m thinking the scientist will understand the limitations. I think, when you get to the SRS, there’s a whole set of assumptions. We have a section about assumption and you’ll be putting some of these assumptions there. So you’re assuming that there’s internet access because that’s really more how they will go about handling the ability to actually do the monitoring. Without knowing the technical ways of you know can we go and put in the data logger or wherever the data logger is storing it. I don’t know the answer to that question. Cause that will be the other option right, I don’t have internet but I want go ahead and monitor. So where’s the data being collected and can I put a probe in there to collect it. That’s a harder thing and I would think it would be outside of our scope. [Pause] You’re all good?

Student: Are we assuming that all of the data is gonna be kept and nothing is gonna be discarded.

Gates: Okay, yes. Again, separate the data which is done by the data logger and sensors. It’s outside of what we are worried about. So make the assumption that you’re going to, that you’re gonna be, that you will capture the properties, right. And specify properties, reuse properties all that, okay? That’s part one. Part two is this, now that you have them, which are the properties you’re gonna monitor in real-time. So you’re gonna assume that data is gonna be stream into the system and somehow get access to it and you’re gonna use the properties to check and to provide live streaming through graphs. Then the other scenario is that you have, you analyzing a set of dataset was capture earlier in the day or the previous day or previous year or previous flying years and you’re gonna do some monitoring on that day. You’re gonna take that and feed it into and check for anomalies on that. Maybe multiple data sets so you have different files and you’re gonna just take the files and do check up on the properties. Which is a different [inaudible]. So you kind of see the different scenarios.

Student: If you would to back and check a certain time frame, says this is my scope and I just want to check this. With the [inaudible] and consecutive terminal L and R scopes it really depends on where you put your start point if you do it right after an L then it’s not gonna say that this is a region and it’s, how we gonna go with that.

Gate: That’s a decision that you make. You’re saying “I’m starting this at, I’m gonna take the data from January 29th, 8:00 o’ clock until May something”, you know midnight and you just start monitoring from there, so if it’s not there it’s not there.

Student: So it is like the L [inaudible] just one day before you started.

Gate: It’s not gonna find it. That’s the decision of the scientist, right. There saying “I only care about this” and so they’re really caring about at our first snow in El Paso we expected this to happen. And it happen on Thanksgiving day, they should have done the research and say this is my scope or this is a period of time I want to look at.

Student: For the nearest L close to this day binds that one…

Gate: No we’re not doing that…

Salamah: It becomes much more complicated.

Student: You were speaking about streaming. [Inaudible] the scientist I can imagine receiving text message when an anomaly occurs, so does our system supposed to be looking at the graphs and setting up some kind of [inaudible] when anomaly occurs email or text message.

Gate: So you’re saying they’re looking on a mobile and looking at…

Student: Yes, she said so she can imagine receiving text message and something wrong with sensor she can have a look.

Gate: Yeah, I think that Dr. Pennington said that. She will like that. She would like to receive a message on a anomaly cause you’re on the field and you want to know, you know, did a bird fly into my wind blade and that’s why my data is bad now, so yeah.

Student: So our system is suppose to take action on its own or just display real-time graphs?

Gate: No, it’s just notifies it. So one scenario is displaying another scenario is sending a message. Yeah, that’s an important piece of it. Okay? Well thank you everyone, I appreciated.