SENG 300

Iteration 1

Lecture 1 Tutorial 5

Group 16

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Product Backlog

1. As an author, I should upload a publication in docx or pdf format, so I can submit my journals to the system.
2. As an author, once I upload the publication, I should select my 3 most preferred reviewer(s) or none from a dropdown list to review my paper, so I can have these reviewers review my submission.
3. As an author, I should be able to search reviewers by name, email, and affiliation, so I can easily find the reviewers I want.
4. As an author, I should receive a notification when my work has been reviewed, so I can go find my reviewed file.
5. As an author, I should be able to view the comments of my reviewed work, so I can address them.
6. As an author, I should be able to submit my journal as many times as possible, before the specified deadline. This is so I can make some edits or corrections before the final submission.
7. As a reviewer, I should be able to choose the paper I want to review, so I can review papers that interest me.
    - This is subject to editor approval.
8. As a reviewer, I should be able to download the journal in pdf format, so I could easily view the uploaded publication.
9. As a reviewer, I should be able to review a journal so I can give proper feedback to the author.
10. As a reviewer, I should be able to choose if a journal should have a major revision or a minor revision. This is so the author can appropriately gauge how much to improve upon in a submitted journal.
11. As a reviewer, I should check if the major revisions of a paper have been addressed, so I can make an informed decision later on in the process.
12. As a reviewer, I should accept or reject a submission once the author has addressed the 2nd round of revisions.
    - For example:
        - Major/minor revision → author addresses → major/minor revision → author addresses → accept or reject author submission.
13. As a reviewer, I should be able to make revisions on a paper so that I can make it clear what the author should address.
14. As an author, I should be able to resubmit (if a major/minor revision submission is given on the journal that is being resubmitted). This is so I can address the problems in my journal and have a second chance in submitting.
15. As an author, I should be notified when my submission has been accepted or rejected.

16. As an editor, I should be able to add journals.
17. As an editor, I should be able to create submission deadlines for journals. I should be able to create two submission deadlines every year, preferably 6 months apart.
18. As an editor, I should be able to approve reviewers who have selected a paper they themselves wish to review.
19. As an editor, I can check the paper that is submitted and check the nominated reviewers of that paper. That way it is convenient for me to see if I need to appoint more reviewers to a submitted paper.
20. As an editor, I can appoint/assign the reviewers to review a paper (especially when the author has not picked all three reviewers). This assures me that a submitted paper has the required amount of reviewers.
21. As an editor, I can assign multiple papers to one reviewer, so I can continue using the reviewer best for the job.
22. As an administrator, I can create new accounts for users.
23. As an administrator, I can delete existing user accounts.
24. As an administrator, I can assign the type of account for a user.
25. As an administrator, I can edit a user's information.
26. As a user of the system, I should be able to login.

Non-Functional Requirements

- Author should not be notified of who is reviewing the paper.
- The system should be built for multiple submissions of multiple journals.
- Different types (categories) of journals can be submitted.
- If a reviewer is nominated and is not currently in the system, the author must provide the reviewer's email so they can be contacted and added to the system later on.
- The User Interface should be easy to use.
- The general timeline for a Major Revision:
    - 2 months for a reviewer to review.
    - 1 month for an author to edit and address the concerns.
    - 2 months for a reviewer to review the edited journal.
    - 2 weeks for the author to revise the journal.
- The difference between a Major Revision and Minor Revision:
    - A major revision contains over 15 revisions needed to address.
    - A minor revision contains 15 or below revisions needed to address.

Sprint Planning Meeting

The meetings were conducted at TFDL on March 3rd and March 5th. Each meeting lasted for 1 hour. Everyone on our team managed to attend the meetings.

The following is a summary of the decisions made during the Sprint Planning Meeting:

- We decided on a set of user stories to implement for Iteration 1. This is under the Sprint Backlog below.
- We also discussed load management and realistic completions of tasks for the sprint of Iteration 1.
    - Since we only had about a week to complete iteration 1, we kept a small number of user stories we wished to complete. More will be assigned and completed in the next 2 week sprint for Iteration 2.
- Each team member chose which user story requirement they wished to complete for this sprint.
- We also discussed potential time allocation for setting up the tools needed to implement the requirements. More specifically, we will all take time to learn more about the framework tool Spring.
    - Some time during the Sprint Planning Meeting was taken to get a better handle of Spring.

Sprint Backlog

User stories to implement in Sprint # 1, in decreasing priority:

- As a user of the system, I should be able to login
    - This user story will be implemented by David.
- As an author, I should be able to search reviewers by name, email, and affiliation, so I can easily find the reviewers I want.
    - This user story will be implemented by Isabella
- As a reviewer, I should be able to choose if a journal should have a major revision or a minor revision. This is so the author can appropriately gauge how much to improve upon on a submitted journal.
- As an editor, I can appoint/assign the reviewers to review a paper (especially when the author has not picked all three reviewers). This assures me that a submitted paper has the required amount of reviewers.
    - For this Sprint, Amman is intending to complete/start this user story.

Estimated Task List:

The following task list follows the tutorial at https://dzone.com/articles/creating-a-web-application-with-spring-boot closely. It also implemented a handling-submission-form started project from the Spring website https://spring.io/guides/gs/handling-form-submission/. The task list is as follows:

1. Setup Spring server
2. Initialize a Spring Boot project with https://start.spring.io/ Initializr.

    a. Set up dependencies attached to the boot project.
3. Set up the User class and the UserService class.
4. Set up a Login/Greeting controller class.
5. Add the Author, Editor and Reviewer class.
6. Set up the static HTML pages.

Daily Scrum Meeting

For the scrum meetings, we conducted them after our common SENG 300 tutorial. We had 2 common SENG 300 tutorials, so we conducted 2 scrum meetings. Since we were all free after, it provided a convenient time to have the 15 min scrum meeting. These particular meetings were conducted at the Computer Science labs at Math Sciences. Everyone managed to attend these scrum meetings and each one lasted around 15-20 minutes.
These are the Scrum questions that were asked to each team member during the Scrum meeting:

- What did you do yesterday? (Since our last meeting.)
- What will you do today? (Until our next meeting)
- What is blocking you

The following are the individual memeber's answers to the Scrum questions above during the **first** Scrum meeting:

- **Amman:**
    - I set up and learned the Spring framework tool that we will be using for the project since our last team meeting. Since I didn't know what it was, I learnt and searched up different tutorials for Spring. I also set up the Github repository for our project.
    - I will be adding some code to implement the user stories that are in the sprint backlog. I will also be helping out editing the Iteration 1 document.
    - What is currently blocking me is just the lack of knowledge about Spring. However, with sufficient resources online and my team members, I am able to overcome this obstacle.
- **Isabella:**
    - Since our last meeting, since I'm new to the Spring framework that we'll be using for our project, I went through a getting started guide for Spring.
    - Until our next meeting, I will get myself more familiarized with the Spring framework by going over a handling form submission tutorial. I will be doing tutorials from their websites and watching videos.
    - What's blocking me is other tasks from other courses as they are also due on Friday. Another thing that's blocking me is that Spring is a complex framework so trying to understand what's happening for every aspect of the code can be difficult.

- **Kevin:**
    - In the last meeting, I set up my first Spring project to get used to the framework, and was added to the github repository.
    - Until our next meeting, I will test connect to the branch on the main github repository and run the project on my machine to make sure all is running properly
    - Currently what is blocking in the learning gap of knowing how the Spring framework functions with web applications and grasping that will take some time
- **Harry:**
    - Yesterday, I did more research into how Spring boot works.
    - I will work on creating a styled version of the login page and fixing up our iteration 1 documentation.
    - I am currently blocked by the complexity of becoming familiar with how the Spring framework operates.
- **David:**
    - In yesterday's meeting we discussed each person's role and set up our spring environment.
    - Today I am going to finish setting up my spring environment and java environment
    - The only thing blocking me right now is that my eclipse does not have some needed plugins installed, so i'm working on that today.

The following are the individual memeber's answers to the Scrum questions above during the **second** Scrum meeting:

- **Amman:**
    - I managed to watch and read more tutorials on the Spring framework to get a better understanding of how it worked. I got some "Hello World" programs working in Spring and managed to implement it in the Eclipse IDE.
    - Today I helped out troubleshoot some problems with the 1st iteration as well as properly setting up the GitHub with the required files. For the next meeting, I will be learning more about Spring on my own and I will start to complete the user stories that I didn't get to for this sprint. I will also start organizing and looking for which user stories to implement next.
    - Spring is currently blocking me. Just like with all new languages, there is quite the learning curve. However, I have started to get a hang with Spring and managed to understand how to set up a Spring boot project.
- **Isabella:**
    - Since our last meeting, I went over some tutorials and started to play around with the code to see if things would work. I was experimenting with the Spring framework by trying out the handling form submission tutorial.

    - Until our next meeting, I will try to understand how to implement the login interface and have our website go from one page to another page when we click a "submit" button. I also hope to become more familiarized with the Spring framework. Also to work on my user story I assigned to myself.
    - What is currently blocking me is knowing how to link Spring with Java classes. Another thing that's blocking me is that Spring is a complex framework so trying to understand what's happening for every aspect of the code can be difficult.
- **Kevin:**
    - I attempted to run the web application with Spring and add on some extra components to the application but had some issues running the application, but eventually got around to fixing the issue with help from Amman.
    - For the next meeting I plan to have some design for the Home page once the user has logged in based on which type of user has logged in
    - What is blocking me right now is the routing system in Spring and how to link the html, CSS and functionality to java using Spring
- **Harry**
    - Since the last meeting, I have learned more about how Spring handles routes and serves web pages.
    - From today until the next meeting, I plan to familiarize myself more with the different features of Spring so that I can implement more user stories.
    - I am currently blocked by the verbosity and complexity of Spring applications.
- **David:**
    - Yesterday I did the login page template and studied our java framework spring. I also added a couple of classes to our code
    - Today I will add as much as I can on our code.
    - The only thing blocking me is the lack of understanding about the spring environment framework

Sprint Review Meeting

This meeting was conducted on Friday March 6th, 2020 at the TFDL Library. Everyone was able to attend the meeting and it lasted for about 1 hour and a half. For our sprint review meeting, we demonstrated our current working product. In the demonstration, we conducted a review of our product in which we saw which sprint backlog requirements have been met by what has been produced. Our product covers almost all of our sprint backlog requirements (user stories), although some requirements are not fully functional yet. One of these requirements is the user login functionality; we have made the user interface for the login and we have made a temporary main page but we have not yet implemented a database. We will be intending to implement this aspect of the use case in our second sprint. For the other 3 user stories in our first

sprint, we have not yet implemented the different pages for each type of user (Author, Editor, etc...) but as stated earlier, we have made a temporary main page that the login page would redirect to. We did set up the underlying classes needed to implement the logical functionality of the user stories that we missed in this sprint. Again, we are intending to implement these pages and user stories for our second sprint.

Furthermore, since not many user stories were completely implemented, we won't be adding/removing requirements from our product backlog. If the requirements/user stories were completed, we would update the product backlog and remove the completed requirements.
The following are a summary of decisions/actions made during our first sprint:

- We decided on which user stories to do for this sprint (first)
- We decided to do a web-based application
- We decided on our daily and weekly meeting times
- We decided what our login page would look like
- We decided on what to do for our next sprint

Retrospective Review Meeting

We conducted our retrospective meeting on Friday March 6th 2020. In the retrospective meeting, we discussed some things that we have decided to keep doing. A practice that we discussed to keep doing is being productive during our meetings as we saw that every meeting, we get almost all of our assigned work done. Another thing that we have decided to keep doing is communicating well as we saw that everyone in the group communicates to each other. By doing so, we all worked towards our common goal avoided miscommunication and potential conflicts.

We also discussed the things to stop doing and one thing we came up with is spending insufficient time on some meetings. With a tight schedule and troubleshooting new applications/tools, it sometimes feels like we don't have enough time during our meetings. We have still remained productive, but we should account for unexpected problems and troubleshooting during meetings. One possible solution for this is to complete the important tasks and outline possible problems at the start of the meeting first, and then allow for more time during the meeting for troubleshooting and solving problems.

One possible practice that we discussed that we will start doing is allowing time in a meeting to work on user stories/requirements from our sprint backlog as a team. Working on the tasks individually outside of the meetings works well, but having some time problem solving together on especially hard sprint backlogs can help brainstorm solutions to the problem.