

Lab 2 – ReasonED.io Requirements and Specifications (Sections 1 and 2)

Daniel Cieslinski

CS 411

Professor Thomas Kennedy

April 12, 2024

Version 2

Table of Contents

1. Introduction	3
1.1. Purpose	3
1.2. Scope	3
1.3. Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations	4
1.4. References	5
1.5. Overview	7
2. Overall Description.....	7
2.1. Product Perspective	7
2.2. Product Functions.....	7
2.3. User Characteristics.....	8
2.4. Constraints.....	9
2.5. Assumptions and Dependencies	9

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose

This document covers the ReasonED.io product prototype and is intended for its developers and their instructor.

1.2. Scope

The purpose of ReasonED.io is to teach its audience logical reasoning in an informative and entertaining manner. The system shall consist of three games, where each game shall be written for a distinct audience, ranging from elementary schoolers to high schoolers.

ReasonED.io shall also cater to educators who wish to supplement their curriculums with critical thinking skills, as well as members of the public who wish to learn more about logical thinking.

1.3. Definitions, Acronyms, and Abbreviations

Confirmation Bias – A cognitive bias that involves seeking, interpreting, and remembering information that confirms one’s preconceptions (American Psychological Association n.d.).

Critical Thinking – The ability to think clearly and rationally, understanding the logical connection between ideas and the ability to make reasoned judgements (American Psychological Association n.d.).

Fact-Checking – The process of verifying the accuracy of claims made in public discourse and journalism (Cambridge English Dictionary n.d.).

False Dilemma – A fallacy that presents a limited set of options as the only possible choices when there may be other alternatives (Excelsior OWL n.d.).

Logical Fallacy – An error in reasoning or a flawed argument that can make an argument appear valid when it is not (Nikolopoulou, 2023).

Misinformation – False or inaccurate information shared, often unintentionally, without the intent to deceive (Dictionary.com n.d.).

Disinformation – False information deliberately spread to deceive or mislead others (Dictionary.com n.d.).

Slippery Slope – A fallacy that suggests one small step will inevitably lead to a chain of related events, often with exaggerated consequences (Excelsior OWL n.d.).

Straw Man Argument – A fallacy that involves misrepresenting an opponent’s argument to make it easier to attack and refute (Excelsior OWL n.d.).

1.4. References

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *Apa Dictionary of Psychology*.

<https://dictionary.apa.org/critical-thinking>

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *Apa Dictionary of Psychology*. American

Psychological Association. <https://dictionary.apa.org/confirmation-bias>

Bouygues, H. L. (2022, June). *Teaching Critical Thinking in K-12: When There's A Will But Not*

Always A Way. <https://reboot-foundation.org/>. [https://reboot-foundation.org/wp-](https://reboot-foundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Reboot-White-Paper_NAEP-5.pdf)

[content/uploads/2022/07/Reboot-White-Paper_NAEP-5.pdf](https://reboot-foundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Reboot-White-Paper_NAEP-5.pdf)

Cambridge University. (2019). *Critical Thinking Teacher Survey*. Cambridge University Press &

Assessment. [https://www.cambridge.org/us/cambridgeenglish/catalog/skills/unlock-2nd-](https://www.cambridge.org/us/cambridgeenglish/catalog/skills/unlock-2nd-edition/product-details/teaching-critical-thinking?utm_source=wobl&utm_medium=blog&utm_content=woblcontent&utm_campaign=unlock)

[edition/product-details/teaching-critical-](https://www.cambridge.org/us/cambridgeenglish/catalog/skills/unlock-2nd-edition/product-details/teaching-critical-thinking?utm_source=wobl&utm_medium=blog&utm_content=woblcontent&utm_campaign=unlock)

[thinking?utm_source=wobl&utm_medium=blog&utm_content=woblcontent&utm_campaign=unlock](https://www.cambridge.org/us/cambridgeenglish/catalog/skills/unlock-2nd-edition/product-details/teaching-critical-thinking?utm_source=wobl&utm_medium=blog&utm_content=woblcontent&utm_campaign=unlock)

[a](https://www.cambridge.org/us/cambridgeenglish/catalog/skills/unlock-2nd-edition/product-details/teaching-critical-thinking?utm_source=wobl&utm_medium=blog&utm_content=woblcontent&utm_campaign=unlock)

Dictionary.com. (n.d.). *Disinformation definition & meaning*. Dictionary.com.

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/disinformation>

Dictionary.com. (n.d.). *Misinformation definition & meaning*. Dictionary.com.

<https://www.dictionary.com/browse/misinformation>

Echales, M. Hope. (2017, December 14). Identifying Flaws in Your Twitter Feed: A New

Frontier in LSAT Preparation. Blueprint Prep Blog.

[https://blog.blueprintprep.com/lsat/identifying-flaws-in-your-twitter-feed-a-new-frontier-](https://blog.blueprintprep.com/lsat/identifying-flaws-in-your-twitter-feed-a-new-frontier-in-lsat-preparation/)

[in-lsat-preparation/](https://blog.blueprintprep.com/lsat/identifying-flaws-in-your-twitter-feed-a-new-frontier-in-lsat-preparation/)

Fact-checking. FACT-CHECKING definition | Cambridge English Dictionary. (n.d.).

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/fact-checking>

Fallacy (n.). Etymology. (n.d.). <https://www.etymonline.com/word/fallacy>

False dilemma fallacy. Excelsior OWL. (2022, May 19). <https://owl.excelsior.edu/argument-and-critical-thinking/logical-fallacies/logical-fallacies-false-dilemma/#:~:text=Sometimes%20called%20the%20%E2%80%9Ceither%20or,actually%20many%20shades%20of%20gray>.

Khartite, B., & Hellalet, N. (2021). The Impact of Teaching Reasoning Fallacies on the Critical Thinking Ability of Moroccan Engineering Students: The Case of ENSAM Meknes. *International Journal of Linguistics, Literature and Translation*, 4, 222-232. <https://doi.org/10.32996/ijllt.2021.4.9.23>

Nikolopoulou, K. (2023, October 9). *Logical fallacies: Definition, types, list & examples*. Scribbr. <https://www.scribbr.com/fallacies/logical-fallacy/>

Slippery slope fallacy. Excelsior OWL. (2022, May 23). <https://owl.excelsior.edu/argument-and-critical-thinking/logical-fallacies/logical-fallacies-slippery-slope/>

Straw Man Fallacy. Excelsior OWL. (2023, September 19). <https://owl.excelsior.edu/argument-and-critical-thinking/logical-fallacies/logical-fallacies-straw-man/>

Team Crystal. (2024, January 16). Lab 1 – ReasonED.io Product Description. Retrieved March 25, 2024 from <https://cs.odu.edu/~411crystal>.

Wardle, C., & Derakhshan, H. (2017, September 27). INFORMATION DISORDER: Toward an interdisciplinary framework for research and policy making. <https://tverezo.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/PREMS-162317-GBR-2018-Report-desinformation-A4-BAT.pdf>

1.5. Overview

The remainder of this document goes into detail about what ReasonED.io is, what functions it has, and the characteristics of its intended users. Section 2 is split into the following subsections:

2.1. Product Perspective – A description of the system being built.

2.2. Product Functions – The functionality that the system shall offer.

2.3. User Characteristics – Roles for the intended users of the system.

2.4. Constraints – Currently left blank.

2.5. Assumptions and Dependencies – Currently left blank.

2. Overall Description

2.1. Product Perspective

The system shall be a web platform consisting of three games: Straw Manny, Hasty Harry, and Slope Sadie. Straw Manny shall teach high schoolers the strawman fallacy, Hasty Harry shall teach elementary schoolers the hasty generalization fallacy, and Slope Sadie shall teach middle schoolers the slippery slope fallacy. Each game shall have an in-game tutorial as well as readings on the logical fallacies each one teaches. Each game shall also be free and require no registration to play, but the system shall require registration to save scores.

2.2. Product Functions

The system shall offer the three games mentioned in Section 2.1, with additional games added in the future. Each game shall be accessible on both desktop and tablet environments and shall offer a complete experience, having animations, sound effects, and music.

The system shall additionally include printable resources and progress tracking on student accounts for educators.

2.3. User Characteristics

The following functionality shall be available for all users, including those without an account:

- Reading resources on logical fallacies
- Playing available games
 - Viewing in-game tutorials
 - Utilizing text-to-speech for accessibility
 - Accessing all in-game mechanics
 - Generating, but not saving, scores after gameplay
 - Viewing in-game leaderboards
- Creating an account
 - Inputting an email address, username, and password
 - Receiving an email with a validation link
 - Finalizing account creation by clicking on the validation link

All users with an account shall have the following functionality:

- Saving scores to game leaderboards

Educators with an account shall have the following functionality:

- Printing resources
- Progress tracking on student accounts

Administrators shall have the following functionality:

- Managing accounts
 - Editing account names
 - Banning account holders that behave inappropriately

2.4. Constraints

N/A

2.5. Assumptions and Dependencies

N/A