

ITX3999 Final Report - Online Safety Mobile Application

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1 Abstract

The following work is the culmination of an academic years worth of work attempting to build a hybrid mobile application on the topic of online safety. It focuses on particular themes, such as safety in regard to the use of social media, online messengers, and so on. Originally it was to be targeted to a younger audience, though after discussion with a charity, it was deemed more suitable to an audience of secondary school age and upwards. The application also features quizzes to test users learning, as well as an RSS feed to deliver to them the latest news regarding hacks and general IT security developments. The application went through three iterations, beginning with a paper prototype, followed by a working prototype with minimal function, with the final iteration being the finished product. At each stage it was evaluated by three separate users, from which their critiques would go on to shape how the application would be.

2 Introduction

Safety online has never been more important; from ever-emerging and ever-evolving threats, such as the sophisticated ransomware attacks on the NHS in May 2017, to cyberbullying which one in three teenagers have experienced [Guardian, 2014], it is imperative that online safety is taught to ordinary people who may not be particularly well-versed in the best safety practices. Individuals between the ages of 18 to 29 make up 83% of social media users and 43% of this age bracket believe that their personal data is less safe than compared with five years ago, a study [Duggan, 2012] has shown. This report proposes that a different approach is taken to teach online safety, and it should be that of a mobile application. The objective of this application is to help teach people about how to be safe online, with a focus on social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and so on. It will also cover instant messaging services such as WhatsApp, as well as offer guidance to help people deal with cyberbullying. In order to better test their knowledge and reinforce learning, quizzes will be implemented to test what users know and have learned.

3 Literature Review

'DigitalCitizen' is the first result in the iOS app store when using the search term 'online safety'. This app, from its iOS store description tells us that it is designed for middle to high school students, with educational material regarding how to stay safe online, the ethical use of the internet and how students can deal with cyberbullying. It makes use of videos, games and quizzes also. It is targeted and developed for a US-based audience, which becomes apparent from analysing their developers website. This app however can only be fully accessed with an authentication code from a school; Locking the app behind an authentication code means that it is denying access to people who may be interested in learning, even those who perhaps are currently in school, but their respective school does not utilise the app in their curriculum, hence no activation code. [Learning.com, 2016]



Figure 1: Digital Citizen on the iOS app store

Another app named 'Child Safety Handbook' is the second result on the iOS store using the term 'Online privacy'. This app requires a payment to be made in order to purchase individual copies of the safety handbooks, or for an annual subscription plan. This handbook, according to the iOS store description covers a lot more than just online safety, including but not limited to bullying, first aid, fire prevention and so on. Locking the materials behind a paywall will limit its intended audience and may deter individuals who wish to learn. The proposed app differs in that it will be free, and focus specifically on online safety. [AssociatedMediaGroup, 2016]

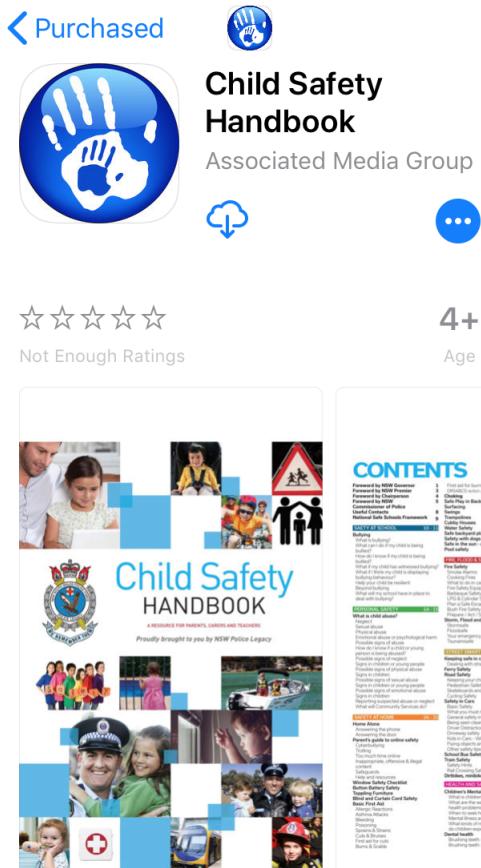


Figure 2: Child Safety Handbook on the iOS app store

'Kids, Children & Teens Internet Safety' is the fifth result on the iOS store search using the term 'online safety', and costs 2.99 to purchase. This app offers a range of material regarding how a young person can stay safe online, also featuring videos but no games or quizzes. Similar to the app previously discussed,

since it is locked behind a payment it is perhaps off-putting to parents who could make use of a different and free resource, whether that is a different app, or a website. [Mape, 2015]

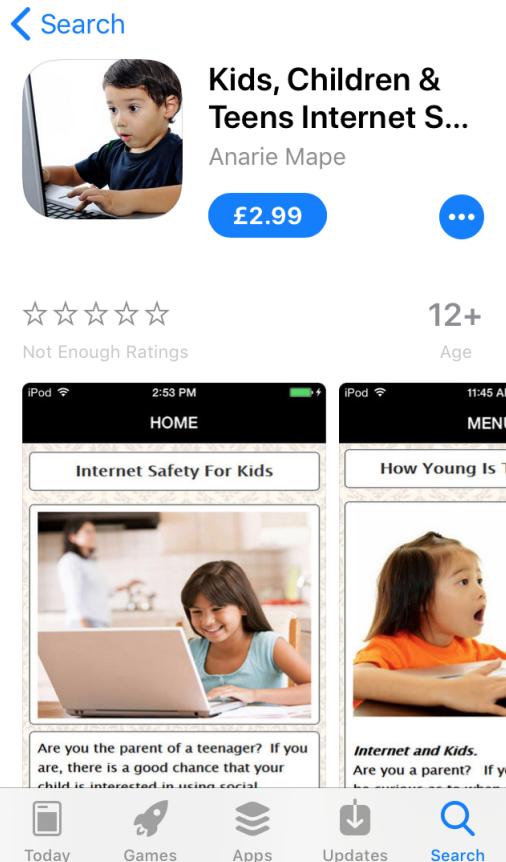


Figure 3: 'Kids, Children & Teens Internet Safety' on the iOS app store

Using the term 'online safety guide' in the Google Play store yields 'CyberSecurity Internet Safety' which appears to be a rather simplistic guide to online safety regarding a handful of subjects, notably online banking and online shopping. There does not appear to have been a great deal of effort gone into the user interface or overall aesthetics of the app.



Most people, back then, were worried about computer safety back then and the fact that anyone could "come into their home" via computer and steal their children or money. I still know people who think this way, even today, and who will not have a computer in the house for this reason.

Figure 4: CyberSecurity Internet Safety' on the Google Play store

3.1 Existing websites

Simply typing 'online safety' into Google, results in a plethora of resources, the first page of results having links to the NSPCC, BBC, and many other organisations websites. A focus seems to be applied to children online safety as opposed to general online safety, if one goes by the Google search results on the first page.

The UK Safer Internet Centre is a partnership of three organisations: Childnet International, Internet Watch Foundation and SWGfL (South West Grid for Learning). This partnership was appointed by the European Commission and they have three core functions, which are -

- Awareness: To provide support and advice to young persons and children, as well as schools as parents.
- Helpine: This is to mainly support professionals who work with young people regarding online safety issues
- Hotline: This operates as an anonymous hotline where illegal content featuring minors can be reported

Regarding their webpage section on young persons, they very clearly highlight key areas that pose a threat to online safety, such as inappropriate content, personal conduct of an individual (Sharing too much information online, etc), being harassed online and young persons being unaware of the hidden costs within games, apps, and so on. It also has a teacher/school staff section which features resources on how to plan lessons and curriculum, taking into account online safety, even including a section on how as a working professional you should behave online to ensure your professional reputation remains untarnished. [SaferInternetCentre, 2017]



Figure 5: Screenshot UK Safer Internet Center's social media page

Since the vast majority of web results in the Google search are targeted at

helping children with online safety, the term 'online safety for adults' will be used in order to get some more mixed results.

On the first page of results is Get Safe Online, a website that offers practical advice and guidelines on how one can go about protecting themselves online, and it covers topics ranging from social networking, banking to online shopping. Their social networking sites section contains a straightforward bullet-point system highlighting the risks of social networks as another list detailing what can be done to better protect oneself. Judging by the advice given and the presentation of the website, it is mainly for an older audience and not so much children. [GetSafeOnline, 2017]

The screenshot shows the 'Social Networking Sites' section of the GetSafeOnline website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links to Home, Social Networking, and Social Networking Sites. Below the navigation is a photograph of a smiling woman looking at a laptop screen. A title 'Social Networking Sites' is overlaid on the photo. The main content area starts with a teal-colored paragraph: 'Social networking is a global revolution, enabling around a billion people worldwide to stay in touch with their friends, share experiences and photographs and exchange personal content. In many ways it has replaced the telephone and email. For many users, it has become a way of life.' Below this, there's a 'Get started...' section with five bullet points. To the left of this is a 'The Risks' section with a long list of bullet points. On the right side, there's a 'See also...' section with a link to 'Privacy'. At the bottom right is a small image of a person's eyes.

Home > Social Networking > Social Networking Sites

Social Networking Sites

Social networking is a global revolution, enabling around a billion people worldwide to stay in touch with their friends, share experiences and photographs and exchange personal content. In many ways it has replaced the telephone and email. For many users, it has become a way of life.

Various social networking sites are also valuable tools used by many companies and individuals to extend their contacts and deliver marketing messages.

The nature of social networking – having such a massive base of users who are unknown to you – means that using it carries a degree of risk including becoming a target for cyber-criminals.

The Risks

- Disclosure of private information by either yourself or friends/contacts.
- Bullying.
- Cyber-stalking.
- Access to age-inappropriate content.
- Online grooming and child abuse.
- Encountering comments that are violent, sexual, extremist or racist in nature, or offensive activities and hateful attitudes.
- People trying to persuade or harass you into changing your basic beliefs or ideologies, or adopt an extremist stance.
- Prosecution or recrimination from posting offensive or inappropriate comments.
- Phishing emails allegedly from social networking sites, but actually encouraging you to visit fraudulent or inappropriate websites.
- Friends', other people's and companies' posts encouraging you to link to fraudulent or inappropriate websites.
- People hacking into or hijacking your account or page.
- Viruses or spyware contained within message attachments or photographs.

Get started...

- Never disclose private information when social networking.
- Be wary about who you invite or accept invitations from.
- Think very carefully before being persuaded or harassed into changing your basic beliefs or ideologies, or adopting an extremist stance.
- Be careful about clicking on links in an email or social networking post.

See also...

Privacy
Maintain privacy and avoid identity theft or fraud.

Figure 6: GetSafeOnline's guide to social networking

The ICO (Information Commissioners Office) also has a webpage dedicated to online safety, covering many topics, from protecting online identity to what

actions one can take to better their online social media privacy. It covers topics the project will focus on which is social networking, informing the visitor on what they should do as well as their legal rights. The webpage is informative with external links to relevant resources, each section taking about two to three paragraphs of information. [ICO, 2017]

How can I protect my personal information online?

When doing any online transaction you can take steps to protect your personal information. Use the same common sense as you would when asked for personal information on paper or face to face. Ask yourself:

- who is collecting the information?
- is it necessary?
- what will be done with it?
- what are the consequences for me?

Check a site's privacy notice to find out what it intends to do with your information. A privacy notice, sometimes called a privacy policy or statement, should tell you who is collecting your information, what it is going to be used for, and whether it will be shared with other organisations.

If the intentions are not clear, ask the company concerned before you give any personal information, especially if it is sensitive. Companies may want to use your personal information to send you marketing or pass your details to other companies for marketing. They should give you the chance to opt in or out of receiving such information.

How can I protect my identity online?

Be careful when providing your personal information online. In particular, do not make too much personal information available to lots of people, for example by having open access on social networking sites. Your personal information can be used to steal your identity and commit fraud. Be wary of anyone who asks for your bank or credit card details, and only use secure sites when shopping online – secure sites usually carry the padlock symbol.

Be careful when providing your:

- Full name
- Full address
- Date of birth
- Telephone number
- National insurance number
- School/ workplace
- Birthplace
- Previous addresses

When choosing a password, avoid obvious choices such as mother's maiden name, child's name, pet's name, or other references that someone may be able to find out through information you have posted elsewhere. Try to use random mixtures of numbers and letters. Use different passwords for different sites.

Figure 7: A section of the ICO's guide to online safety

The NSPCC (National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children) website has their own online safety page, that has links to a telephone number

that can be contacted to talk directly to someone to receive help, as well as online games that can be played to help children understand the topic in an entertaining format. It also has learning resources for teachers to make use of, as well as an online course, which costs 30 and teaches about how to help kids stay safe online, covering topics from cyberbullying, extremism and so on. The NSPCC's online resources regarding online safety are clearly aimed for helping children the most, therefore whilst they may offer practical and useful advice, it may no be as relevant to adults and not deal with certain topics such as social media and online banking, which children are too young to utilise. [NSPCC, 2017]

The BBC also have a resource on their website called Webwise, that is on the first page of the Google search. It offers ten tips regarding online safety, offering suitable advice such as guarding personal details and use pseudonyms. This resource however was made in 2013 and could perhaps include more up-to-date information.[BBC, 2013]

Another results on the first Google search page is from the Lewisham Councils website; It offers a few bullet points on the topics of security, social media, online shopping as well as for mobile devices. It also include links to report fraud to the police. It does not offer much information and the advice seems somewhat general and lacks any depth or guidance on how to actually go about implementing the proposed advice, an example being it states that complex passwords should be used, but has not stated what exactly makes a password complex. It even has an external link to the aforementioned Get Safe Online website. [LewishamCouncil,]

The screenshot shows the Lewisham council website's navigation bar at the top, featuring the council logo, login/register, accessibility, A-Z of services, jobs, a search bar, and a 'Search' button. Below the navigation is a secondary menu with links to Home, My services (which is highlighted in red), Mayor & Council, Do it online, In my area, Get involved, and Find it on a map. The main content area has a blue header bar with the text 'Home > My services > Health and social care > Adult social care > Keeping vulnerable residents safe from abuse > Online safety'. The main title 'Online safety' is in bold black text. To the left is a sidebar under 'Health and social care' with a sub-section 'Adult social care' and a link to 'Keeping vulnerable residents safe from abuse'. This section lists several bullet points: Safeguarding vulnerable adults, Violence against women and girls, Deprivation of Liberty Safeguards, Door step safety, Online safety (which is also a link), Hate crime, and Female genital mutilation. The main content area discusses the benefits of going online for adults at risk and the risks of internet crime, mentioning examples like bank and cheque card fraud, business directory fraud, charity donation fraud, government agency scams, health scams, identity fraud, online shopping fraud, and plastic card fraud. It advises users to visit getsafeonline.org. The 'Tips' section provides general advice for staying safer online, including security tips for social media, shopping online, mobile devices, and other devices. The 'Security' tips include installing security software, getting updates, using complex passwords, enabling encryption, and changing passwords regularly. The 'Social media' tips advise taking phone numbers, addresses, and dates of birth off social media, changing passwords, backing up data, knowing who uses the computer, checking privacy settings, being careful with personal pictures, and accepting social networks from people known and trusted. The 'Shopping online' tips warn against smaller, unknown retail sites, look for secure symbols, check for spelling errors, verify postal addresses, and use credit cards with insurance. The 'Mobiles and other devices' tips advise keeping phones hidden, marking them with ultraviolet marker pens, using key pad locks, setting passwords or pins, registering devices, recording serial numbers, insuring phones, restricting WiFi connections, and blocking expensive calls/texts. At the bottom of the page, there is a note: 'For further help you can contact www.actionfraud.police.uk or www.getsafeonline.org'.

Figure 8: Lewisham council's simple online safety guide

AgeUK, a charity dedicated to providing services and support to the over 60's also has a webpage with tips regarding online safety. It offers good advice on ways in which one can protect themselves online, even suggesting appropriate anti-virus software, as well as PDF's containing more information relating to internet security and avoiding scams. It also avoids using to much technical jargon and keeps the language at a level anyone can understand. [AgeUK, 2017]

3.2 Development technologies

When it comes to constructing the proposed app, there are numerous options available, falling into the two key categories of native and hybrid. Both options will be explored and a conclusion come to as to which would be most suitable for this particular project. Since the proposed app will rely heavily on utilising an engaging, intuitive and straightforward user interface, this is the function that I will be focusing on and comparing across all available options of implementation.

3.3 Native apps

Apps that fall under this category are built only for a specific operating system, and are only available through the relevant app store, so if an app were created for iOS, it would need to be programmed with Objective-C or Swift in conjunction with the software Xcode, and would only be available via the iTunes App store [Stark, 2010]. The benefit of Native apps is that they can make full use of the devices hardware unhindered.

3.3.1 iOS

Creating a native iOS app will require that Xcode, also known as Xcode Developer Tools is used, in conjunction with Objective-C, or the Swift programming language. Creating the basic user interface with Xcode is particularly straightforward. It has what is called the 'Main.storyboard' where we can add whatever we want in terms of buttons, text and other functionality and it is as simple as drag-and-dropping what functionality would like to where we would like it to appear on the screen. Xcode also offers a very useful simulator in which it is possible to view how the app will look like on any version of the iPhone or iPad, as well as allowing one to test the apps functionality, in terms of buttons, swiping the screen, rotation and so on. It also utilises an 'Auto Layout' feature which allows for specifying the constraints in regards to position and size for each view object we have on the screen, which is immensely useful given that one would expect the app to function properly on any iPhone/iPad [Keur and Hillegass, 2016]. It is also rather simple to create connections between two objects on screen, for instance if we wanted to make it that an action is taken when we push a particular button, it is easy to do so using connections. Once two objects are connected the relevant code can be added to implement the necessary actions.

3.3.2 Android

In order to produce a native Android app, the Java programming language will need to be used as well as Android Studio. Android Studio is particularly flexible as it can be downloaded for MacOS whereas its counterpart Xcode is not

available to the Windows operating system. Developing an app for Android requires on average 40% less code than iOS but requires 30% more working hours, according to [Vilcek and Jakopec, 2017]. Android Studio utilises a similar approach to Xcode in that it is as simple as drag-and-dropping what functionality we want to wherever we want it to appear on the mobile phone screen.

3.4 Hybrid apps

Hybrid app's are exactly as the name would suggest, they are part native app as well as part web app. These apps are also able to access the hardware of the device as well as the benefit of being distribution through the platforms app store, so unlike native apps, it is not limited to just one store. These apps can be created using CPT's (Cross Platform Tools), meaning the app can be developed using HTML, CSS and Javascript and will be wrapped inside a third part native app container [Mohamed, Ali et al., 2016]. Example of such are PhoneGap and Ionic.

3.4.1 PhoneGap

This framework does not offer the same functionality as the previously discussed Android and iOS frameworks in that there is no user interface to simply drag and drop elements, it does have the benefit though of using HTML, CSS and JavaScript, meaning that languages such as Objective-C and Java are not needed. The desktop application creates a server which an iOS device can connect which has the added benefit of being able to see how an app will look on a device in hand, as opposed to a desktop visualiser. In order to see changes it made, it requires the user to stop the server running and then start it again, though this can be temperamental and if it refuses to update, closing the app on the iPhone and running it again will fix it.

3.4.2 Ionic

Ionic is an open source mobile software development kit and allows for the creation of web and native mobile apps for each of the major app stores. Ionic just like PhoneGap does not utilise any form of drag-and-drop functionality like the previously discussed native development technologies. This framework is slightly more tricky as it requires one make more use of the command line, but similar to PhoneGap it requires that a server be created, and through this the files can be edited and the changes be shown in real-time on a chosen browser. It is also possible to make use of the Xcode and Android Studio plug-in visualisers, so it can be seen what the app would actually look like on a mobile phone.

3.5 Native and Hybrid comparison

Using either native or hybrid app development technology will not be without their advantages or disadvantages; all must be examined and a conclusion come to as to which method would best suit the proposed application.

- **Platform limitations** - As previously discussed, developing a native app would greatly limit the potential user-base of the app, as it would be available to one and only one app store; if the proposed app were to be developed in iOS, it would mean that at a later date if we wanted this app to become available on the Android store, it would have to be recoded using Android Studio, or it would simply have to be recoded using a hybrid framework. Therefore Hybrid frameworks have the clear advantage that the developed application will only need to be coded once and will be available to all platforms.
- **Interface development** - Using a native application developer allows for the use of many tools and widgets which allow for a straightforward design of an applications interface, allowing the user to simply drag-and-drop whatever element they desire to which part of the screen they would like it to appear, which is far less time consuming than coding from scratch.
- **Responsiveness & performance** - Native apps usually provide for a far more fluid experience and general better performance than their hybrid counterparts; An example is how in native applications, clicks feel far more responsive and scrolling down a page is smooth, whereas in a hybrid application, a user may have to click more than once to get a response and scrolling might perceive a delay in the frames loading in sequence.[Khandeparkar et al., 2015]
- **Programming language** - Creating a native application requires that one is knowledgeable in the respective native programming language. Android studio applications require that the JAVA programming language is used and iOS requires either that Swift or Objective-C is used. Hybrid apps on the other hand only require that HTML, CSS and Javascript are used, which are arguably far simpler to implement than their native counterparts.

3.6 Literature Review Conclusion

From the experience gained from utilising both native and hybrid development softwares, and comparing the features they have to offer, I believe that PhoneGaps functionality felt most suitable for developing the proposed project.

4 First Iteration

The proposed app will need to be able to deliver informative and practical information to users in regard to online safety concerning a multitude of sub-topics, such as social media, email, and so on. In that regard, identifying and understanding the user requirements is of paramount importance, in order for the project to be successful; A user requirement is a pivotal piece of input information that helps in the development of new products, or to simply improve product design, therefore a clear understanding and grasp on the user requirements is key to making reliable and optimal design and functionality decisions for a product [Wang et al., 2017].

In order to attain meaningful and useful information in regard to the proposed app, three individuals will be asked, amongst many questions, what they believe the requirements should be and what they would expect from such an app, as opposed to asking perhaps hundreds of individuals or so, where due to time constraints it would be both impractical and impossible to get any meaningful feedback. Getting the requirements from a smaller group of people means that it will allow for a more in-depth and focused discussion which would simply not be possible with a larger number of people due to the aforementioned constraints.

4.1 User Responses

The following section will discuss the responses received from both the charities emailed and the individuals that were talked to in order to obtain the user requirements.

4.1.1 Charity Responses

Having emailed several charities in regards to the proposed app, only a couple replied and these charities focused mainly on the younger demographic of users such as primary to secondary school; the UK Safer Internet Centre thought that targeting an app to a younger demographic may be difficult as it is not viewed as particularly 'cool' amongst peers to use such an app. They even suggested that if such an app were to be utilised by school kids, it could even make them a target for bullying. Though they recognised the importance of the topic and suggested if a creative spin were to be put on such an educational app, it may find better success. Mind, a UK based charity focusing on helping those with mental health problems, responded stating that they found it a very worthwhile pursuit, but unfortunately were unable to offer any detailed critique or advice, as they said they do not have the resources to help students with projects.

4.1.2 User Requirements

In order to gain the user requirements, discussions were had with three individuals and the responses gathered provided for a refreshing and interesting insight

into other individuals thoughts on the proposed app, in regard to how it should operate, what it needs to do and so on. Firstly, users were asked if they had experienced any form of cyberbullying or a hack, and 2 out of 3 said that they had. It was then asked if they knew what to do in the event of a hack, and if not, what resource would they use in order to find out what appropriate steps to take; all the individuals stated they would utilise Google in order to find an appropriate answer and also stated they have no knowledge of what to do without finding the answers searching online.

Users were asked if they made use of any form of security software or related software to the proposed app, and only one respondent used an anti-virus software and this user had a Microsoft operating system, whilst the other two did not use any kind of specialist software, and were using Mac computers and believed such software was unnecessary.

In order to better understand user experience with apps, it was asked what irritates users most when it comes to using an app. All expressed they disliked being made to sign up using their Facebook or email, and two respondents did not like having to create an account with an app and provide their email, as they did not appreciate the lengthy process and the idea of numerous newsletters and emails that could be sent to their inboxes.

An interesting point was brought in the discussions, where one respondent made note that whilst they would be more inclined to use a quick Google search to find an answer, they would be more interested in using an app such as the proposed app, if it also included the latest news in regard to online security, as well as news on the latest high-profile hacks, such as banks, companies, etc that could perhaps be relevant to them.

4.1.3 Look & Feel

Discussions were had on how the proposed app should look and how it should feel, and as a result it was learned that users appreciated apps that make use of a monochromatic, simple colour system, as opposed to multiple colours or a design that looks out-of-place, as this could result in the app looking unprofessional as well as lack general aesthetic. When users were questioned on how they believe the balance of on-screen information should be, they felt as if there should be a fine balance, where enough information should be on screen that is appropriate; therefore not too much, nor too little information must be on screen at any one time, but rather enough for them to understand.

To summarise, the key user requirements are

- The app should avoid any form of registration, whether via email or Facebook
- The app should include some form of news feed (RSS) with the latest tech news

- The app must have a suitable amount of information on screen regarding the topics, not too much but not too little
- The app should be easy to navigate and straightforward
- The app should have a professional and high-quality look/aesthetic

4.2 Design & Implementation

Based upon the received feedback, a paper prototype will be created using the JUSTINMIND service, which is a high-fidelity prototyping tool for mobile and web applications. Using this software will allow for a high-quality visual representation of what the app will look like, as well as to help showcase the basic functionality, in terms of navigation through the app. The app has been developed with simplicity and usability in mind, as cluttering the page with too many options, images or such may detract from the experience and lead to frustration if the intended user cannot find what they are looking for, or perform the task they wish to carry out. The screenshots provided are an indication as to what the working prototype will look like, though they may be subject to minor changes throughout the next stage of development process where a working prototype will be produced, using PhoneGap.

The following section will go over and describe a number of screenshots of the paper prototype, there is however a public link available where it can be accessed in full, clicking here - JustInMind Prototype. Also available here - <https://www.justinmind.com/usernote/tests/28638570/31681772/31681774/index.html>

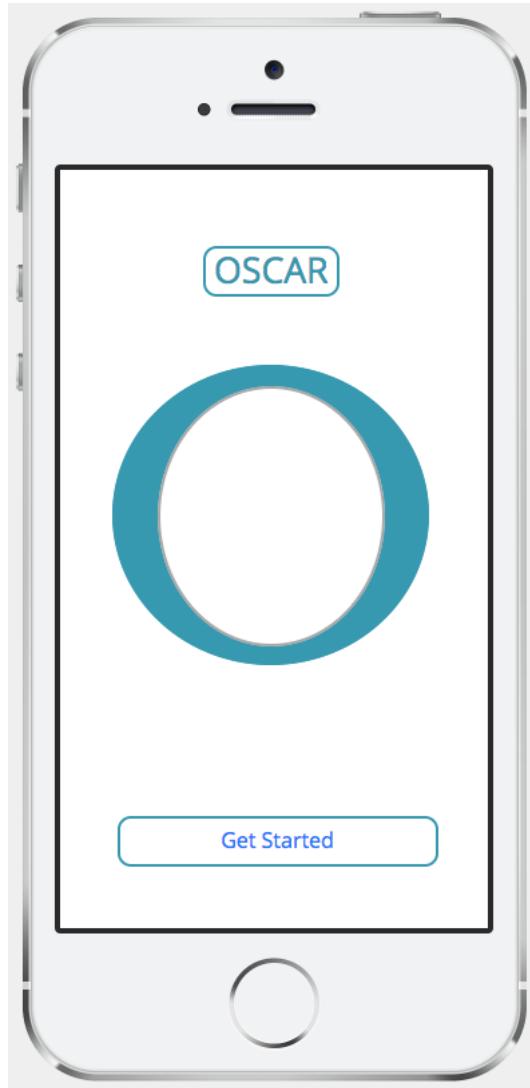


Figure 9: OSCAR landing page

Figure 9 will be the introductory page when first opening the app. The name 'OSCAR' was chosen which stands for 'Online Security Commodity And Resources'. An acronym was chosen because it allowed for a short, snappy and interesting name to be given to the app, which would help it stand out and avoid a tedious and uninspiring title which may not necessarily peak the interest of any potential users. The logo was designed and chosen for its simplicity to help with instant recognition.

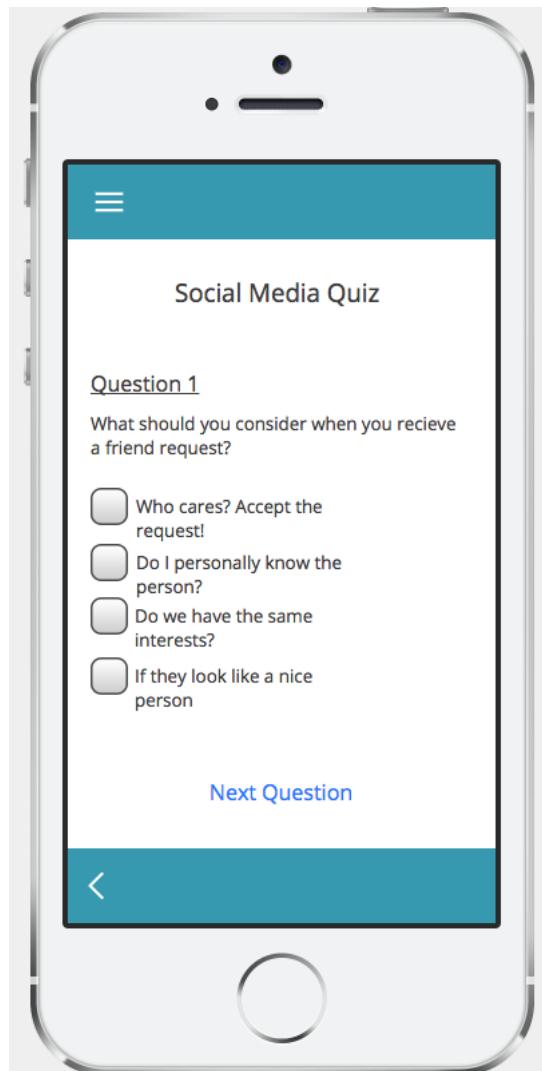


Figure 10: Example question from the social media quiz

This screenshot from the quiz section of the app has been kept straightforward and simple, in terms of functionality they will be able to answer the question and then tap 'Next Question' which will take them to the subsequent question. As for the design, it has been kept rather simple, though the colour scheme could be subject to change throughout the second iteration.

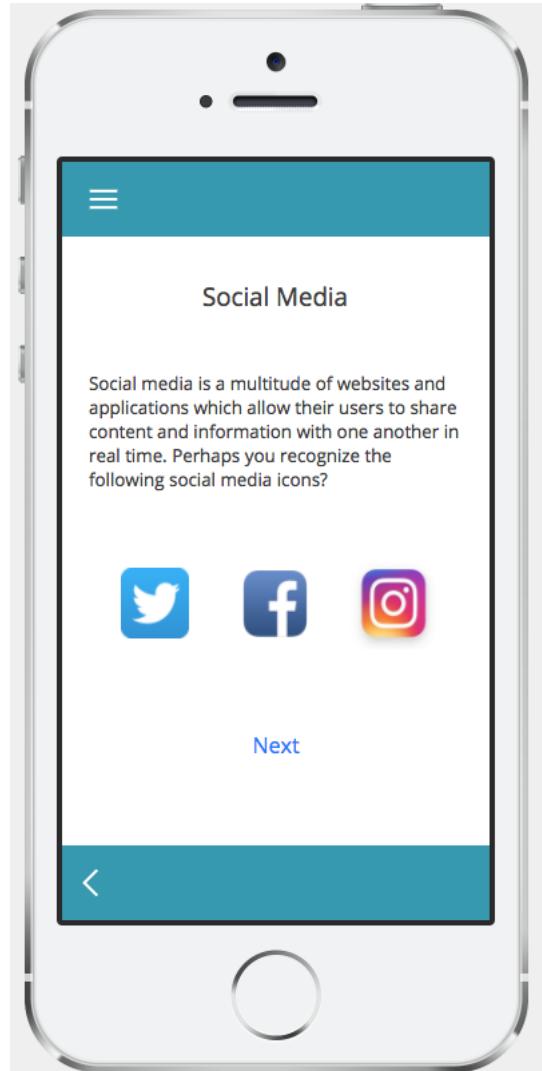


Figure 11: First page of the social media topic

Figure 11 is what the first page of the social media topic will look like. Subsequent pages will have further information in regards into how to better protect your identity on social media, as well as a brief introduction of each platform shown on the screenshot (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram). Again, the simplistic and straightforward layout and style is maintained, as so the pages will not be to cluttered and will be easy to navigate.

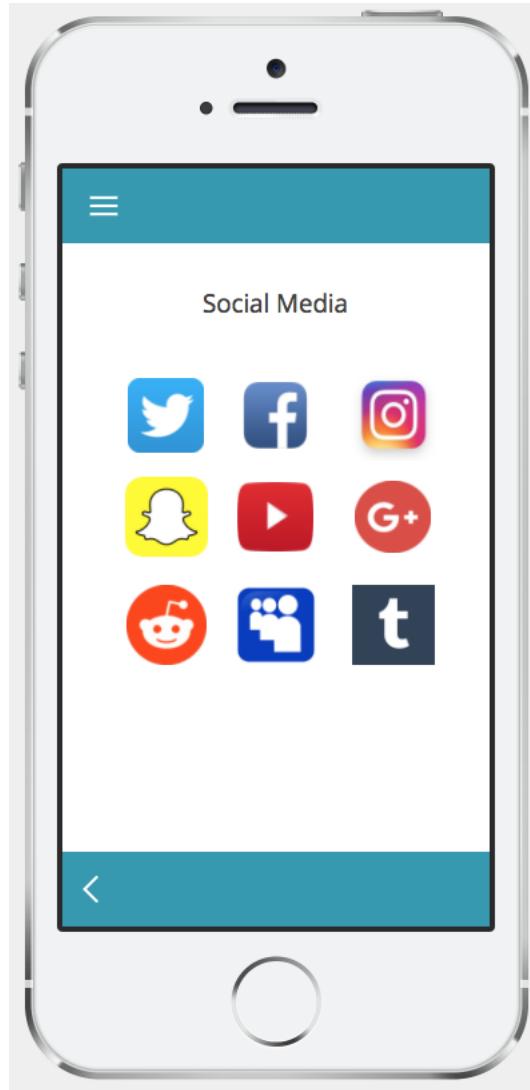


Figure 12: Second social media page

Figure 12 is the subsequent social media page, where users will be allowed to select whichever social media they like by selecting the corresponding logo and it shall then take them to the respective page where a brief history shall be given on the chosen platform, as well as the all important security advice. Logos were chosen as opposed to a rather dull text list, as it is more visual and allows the user to interact with the logos they may recognise and learn the ones they have not seen before.

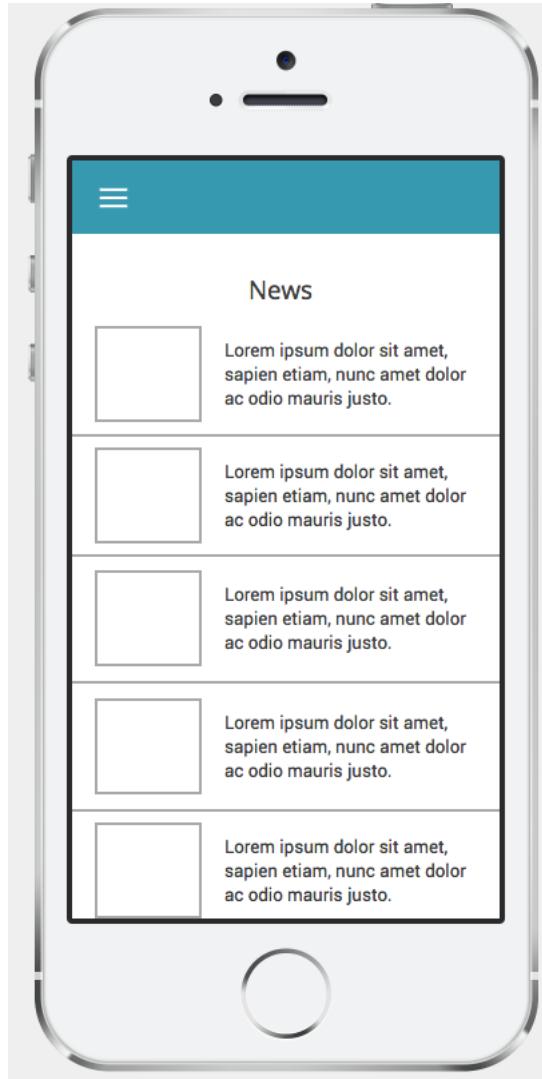


Figure 13: The latest news section

Figure 13 shows us the proposed look of the page which will contain all the latest news regarding IT security, the latest on any recent database hacks, and so on. Users will be able to scroll down to view all the latest news. This style was chosen as it is straightforward, compact and allows the user to simply scroll through and read through all the relevant news stories.

4.3 Evaluation

Having created a paper prototype, it would now be suitable and beneficial to review it with the aforementioned users and get feedback in order to assess if the prototype is what they expected, and whether any changes or improvements need to be made to the design itself or even the project scope.

The three previous individuals used to attain the user requirements were then called upon once more to evaluate the paper prototype, and they did this by viewing the app through JustInMind's 'View on device' feature which allowed for the app to be used on a supplied iPhone 5S as if it were a functioning and real app. Users were told that the app was only a prototype and were then asked to try out the app for themselves and navigate around, assess the available features and whether they believe them to be good or if they believed they require more work.

Users were asked in particular -

- If they felt the app was straightforward to navigate
- If they felt the features available were useful
- Do they think there are potential features missing
- What they thought about the aesthetics/look of the app

The users stated that they liked the name of the app; they said that found it particularly cool and reminiscent of how various artificial intelligences from film and television are given human names, an example comparison was made of the AI 'JARVIS' from the 2008 film 'Iron Man'. Users stated that they really liked the quiz section, they believed the layout and approach to be to the standard they would expect from such an app, but also stated that they would appreciate being able to see the results in a more visual and graphical format instead of a simple number result. Users also critiqued the style/aesthetics, and because of this the original colour scheme which was a rather 'dull' grey and white, was then changed to a light blue and white, which users felt was more professional and far better to look at. Users also stated that the RSS feed which would deliver the latest news regarding hacks/security should be on the main page, so that it would instantly be there as they open the app, as opposed to having to navigate to a single page solely for that. They also suggested a menu bar which would be situated on the bottom of each page, where they could switch between sections would make the app easier to navigate.

At this stage in the process, the paper prototype has met most of the earlier discussed user requirements, such as the straightforward navigation and colour scheme, as well as not utilising any form of user registration. The feedback gathered from this evaluation stage will be taken into consideration when beginning the next stage of the project, which is the construction of the working prototype.

5 Second iteration

At this stage, a basic working-prototype of the application has been created. It has limited functionality, in terms of navigation and such, as the full functionality will not be implemented until the third and final iteration. It would now be beneficial to ask the same individuals who gave feedback before, to give their thoughts on the current state of the application, so it can be evaluated and if any changes or fixes are necessary, they can be made. The application has been made making use of PhoneGap and HTML, CSS and JavaScript.

5.1 User Requirements

At this stage in the second iteration, it would be suitable to take the evaluation from the previous iteration in order to identify what the user requirements for this stage are. The following are the requirements as specified in the previous evaluation -

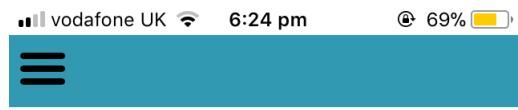
- The results of the quiz should be graphical and easy to see
- The RSS feed should be on the main page when opening the app
- Some form of menu-bar for quick navigation

These will be taken into account when designing and implementing the application in the following section.

5.2 Design & Implementation

The prototype application has been created utilising PhoneGap, and has been programmed in HTML, CSS and JavaScript. On each and every HTML page, within the code is some default code that is included to allow for PhoneGap functionality, and this is code included in the head tag. There are also some default CSS code within the stylesheet that sets out the default look for the app, as well as how the app looks when it connects to the server and when the user manually refreshes the page, via a three finger tap to the screen. The JavaScript file for the project also includes some default code that allows for our mobile application to work with the PhoneGap server. A handful of API's have also been made use-of, including one for the RSS feed, as well as Google Charts API which allows for the creation of pie charts to show the results of quizzes the user has completed. The screenshots shown have been taken whilst the application has been in use on an iPhone 5S.

The following section will now show and discuss screenshots of the application in its current state.



Welcome to Oscar!

What would you like to do?

Topics

Quiz

News

The Hacker News

Run 'Kali Linux' Natively On Windows

Figure 14: Home page with RSS feed



Figure 15: Home page scrolled down to show more of the RSS feed

The home page was designed to be simple and allow for the user to instantly see what the application had to offer, the three key things being information on topics, the quizzes and the news feed section. The RSS feed was added beneath so if the user wanted to, they could scroll down and browse through, and the main sections were kept at the top so they would be instantly available so the user could decide what they would like to do.



Social Media

"Social media is a multitude of websites and applications that allow their users to share content and information with one another in real time. Perhaps you recognize the following social media icons?"

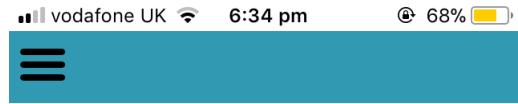


[Next](#)



Figure 16: Social media first page

As shown in Figure 16, the topic section has stayed true to its paper prototype design, maintaining a simple yet effective and easily-followable approach, taking care to ensure the user follows the linear progression of this part of the application.



Social Media

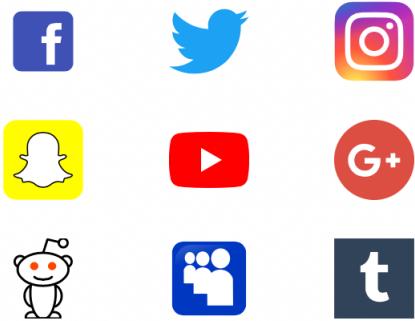


Figure 17: Social media second page

Figure 17 shows us the next social media page users arrive on after continuing from Figure 16. The icon list was kept as users expressed this to be more engaging than a dull list of text. Upon clicking on an icon, it will take the user to the corresponding social media topic page wherein it will discuss the social media.

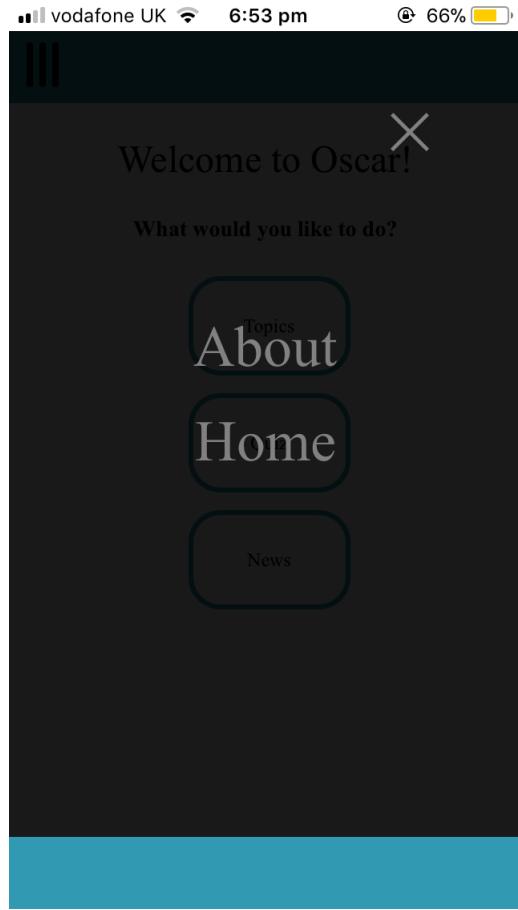


Figure 18: Slide menu

Figure 18 shows us what the page looks like after the user clicks on the hamburger menu icon in the top left of screen. This icon was chosen for its instantly-recognisable look, to those that have used many mobile applications, and it has the functionality of being able to take the user back to the home page of the app, or to an About page which will feature some basic information regarding who made the application and why.



Quiz

What should you do upon receiving a friend request from someone you do not know?

- Accept it
- Block the person
- Check to see if you know actually them first
- Ignore

In the UK, how old do you have to be to use most social medias, such as Facebook or Twitter?

- 13
- 16
- 18
- 21

Figure 19: Social media quiz

vodafone UK 10:16 pm 40%

"In the UK, how old do you have to be to use most social medias, such as Facebook or Twitter?

13
 16
 18
 21

How long do posted pictures last?

Until you delete them off your feed
 Indefinitely
 A week
 Ten years

How many people actively use Facebook?

2.2 billion
 1.6 billion
 1 billion
 3 billion

Submit

Figure 20: Social media quiz

Figure 19 and Figure 20 show the quiz for social media, which has been kept similar in their straightforward layout just like the paper prototype design, although it was decided that to keep all question on one page instead of multiple pages. This also allowed for the user to look over all their answers at the same time, in order to make changes if they so wish, before submitting. At this moment there are only four questions, and upon evaluation from users, it will be decided if this is a suitable amount for the bitesize knowledge and testing this application offers, or if they believe there should be more questions.

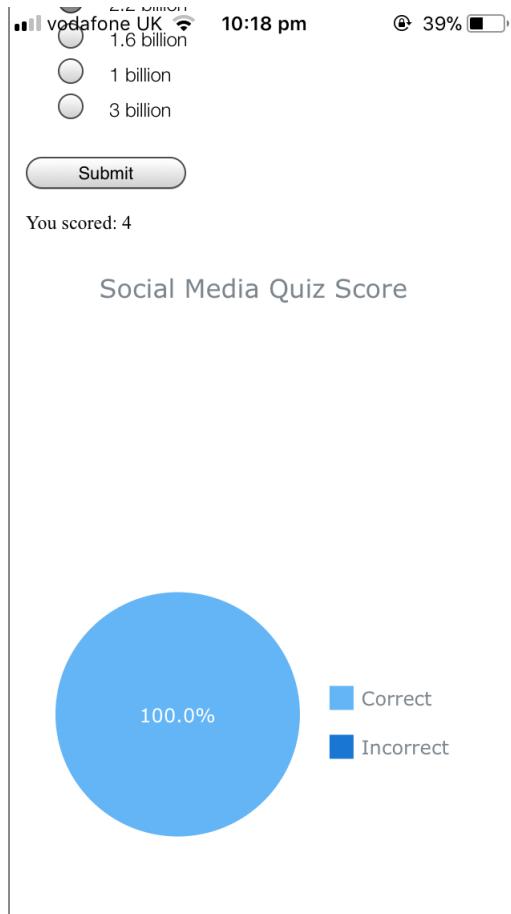


Figure 21: Social media quiz results

Figure 21 shows us what the current state of the graphical results looks like. Using a Google API, a simple and concise pie chart has been made showing the users score. A pie chart was chosen over any other form of graph as it was felt that users would be able to instantly work out their score whilst other forms of graphs may be confusing.

5.3 Evaluation

The users were once again called upon to give their thoughts regarding the application at this stage. Users were given the opportunity to use the app via a supplied iPhone 5, and were asked if they felt the app had met, or at least partially met the requirements that were discussed and agreed upon in the first iteration, and these were -

- Do they think the lack of needing to register/make an account is a good

thing?

- What they thought about the RSS feed
- If they felt a suitable amount of information was on screen at any one time
- If they felt the app was simple to navigate
- If they liked the way the app looked

Users appreciated the fact they could jump right in and use the app without any form of lengthy sign-up or registration process. Users liked the inclusion of an RSS feed, though they also stated seeing it now on the home page makes the page look somewhat cluttered, and suggested that perhaps a unique page just for the news feed would be more suitable.

At this stage, the actual text-content of the application uses mostly dummy text, users were still asked if they felt if it seemed a suitable amount, if they liked the font and if it was easy to read, and users stated that it was to a good standard, although perhaps it could be split up more into multiple, easy-to-digest paragraphs. Users appreciated the simple back button in the bottom left corner, though proposed that some form of drop-down menu or such could be utilised so the users did not have to go through multiple pages to get to a certain page. All three users stated that they liked the way the application looked at this stage, and felt it was similar to the paper prototype, albeit a few different colours here and there, as well as layout changes of the buttons.

Users were also given specific tasks to not only test how well the app performed, but also to see if these tasks were straightforward enough to carry out with the current state of the app and its current navigational functionality. Users were asked to -

1. Navigate to the RSS news feed
2. Navigate to the quiz section and complete a quiz
3. Find information on a specific topic (i.e. Facebook)
4. Once at a specific point in the app, navigate to the home page without using the back button
5. All of the above but with the phone in landscape mode

For task 1, users were all able to find the relevant news section with ease, as it is on the first page when opening up the app. They also saw the option to navigate to the separate page where the RSS feed was also stored, and this was done in order to test if they preferred it on a separate page or not. When asked to complete task 2, users expressed that if the quiz had larger buttons, it would make it easier to operate, though it wasn't a huge issue. They also suggested

that perhaps the ability to know which questions they answered incorrectly as opposed to just receiving their overall score would be useful, in order to help them improve. Task 3 was a pretty straightforward task to complete, users appreciated the use of icons to select a specific social media platform, as they were instantly recognisable and were preferable to a lists of just text. When users were asked to complete task 4, all understood what the hamburger icon at the top left of the screen was used for, they clicked on that and selected 'Home', this therefore being rather straightforward for them to complete and not an alien task given they all use mobile applications regularly. Task 5 had some issues, as not all content aligned effectively in landscape and this therefore requires some more work. When users were asked if they would see themselves using this app in landscape or portrait, they all stated that portrait is how they would use the vast majority of their mobile applications, the notable exception being if they were to watch a video.

6 Third Iteration

The evaluation given by the respondents in the previous section have been listened to and implemented in order to create the third and final iteration of the online safety mobile application. Some changes have been made in regards to the layout also, to make it more in line with modern mobile applications, as well as to improve the overall user experience.

6.1 User Requirements

For the final round of user requirements, the points made by the respondents in the evaluation section of the previous iteration will be taken into account, in order to identify what the requirements are. The following points are the requirements as specified in the previous evaluation -

- The RSS page should be on a separate page
- The quiz should show what questions they had got right or wrong
- The app must look just as good in landscape mode

Feedback from the project supervisor also stressed that improvements to the look and feel of the user interface would be beneficial, as at its stage in the second iteration, it was perhaps too plain, and it was stated that a simple design, need not be plain as such. Another key point was made that, whilst the extra features being implemented in, such as the RSS feed are a nice addition, the purpose of the application must not be forgotten, overlooked, or take a back-seat and the majority of the focus should be on delivering what was specified the app should deliver, at the beginning of this projects inception.

6.2 Design & Implementation

Just like the second iteration, the following screenshots will demonstrate what the application now looks like on an iPhone 5S. The colour scheme and theme has been kept the same though some changes have been made.



Figure 22: Separate RSS Feed

The RSS feed is now only available on a separate page, as it was simply too cluttered on the homepage, and as the users stated, they would prefer a separate page for it.

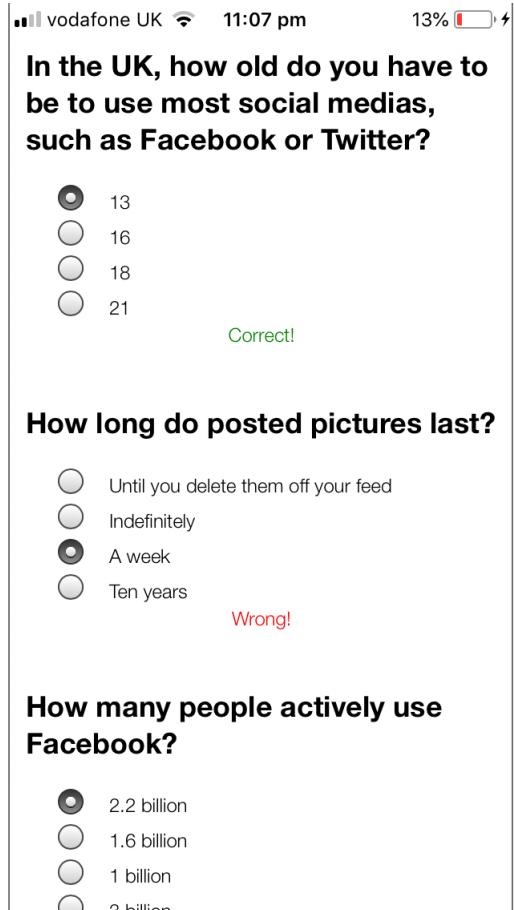


Figure 23: Social media quiz showing right and wrong answers

When the user has finished the quiz and hits 'Submit', it will now alert them if they got any answer right or wrong. This will allow user to learn from their mistakes.

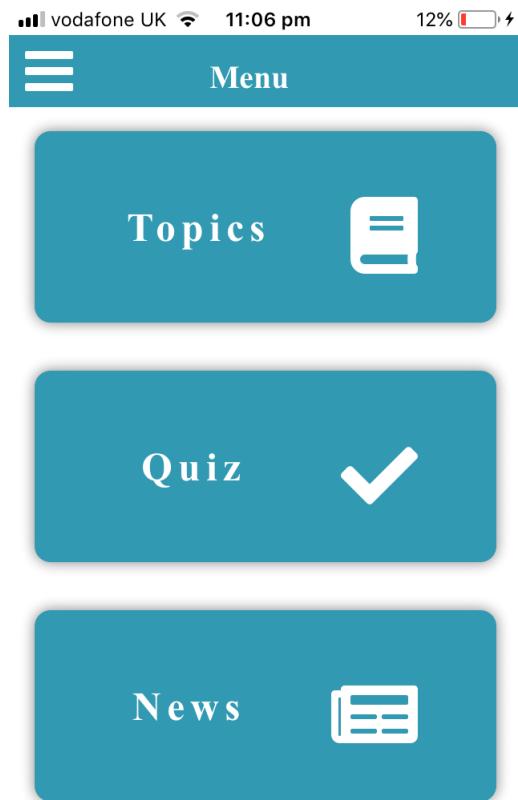


Figure 24: Main Menu

It was decided that the buttons users click on to navigate from one part of the application to the other were a little small, and did not look professional. Therefore drawing on inspiration from other applications, the size was increased to make it take more room, also making it easier for users to click on it. New icons for the main menu were added to make it clear what the user was navigating to with just a glance.

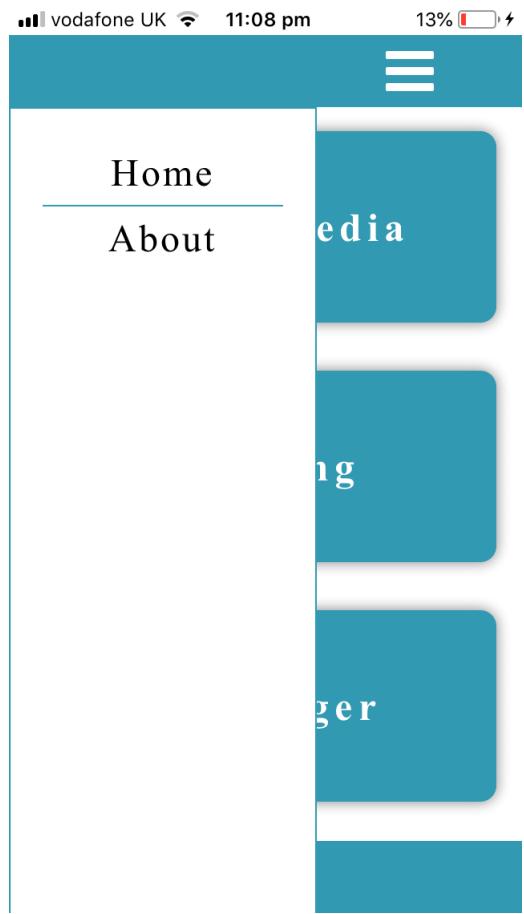


Figure 25: Main Menu with navigation bar

The side-navigation bar as it was in the second iteration was deemed too simple and not up-to standard mobile application quality, therefore some changes were made to make it more in line with modern applications. Users can still navigate to the Home of the application, or to the About page which features a small paragraph summing up why the application was made.

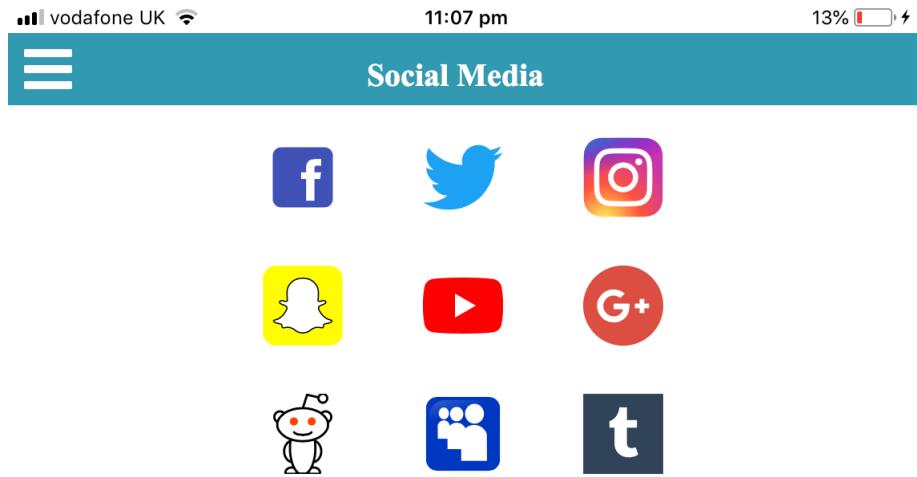


Figure 26: Social Media page in landscape

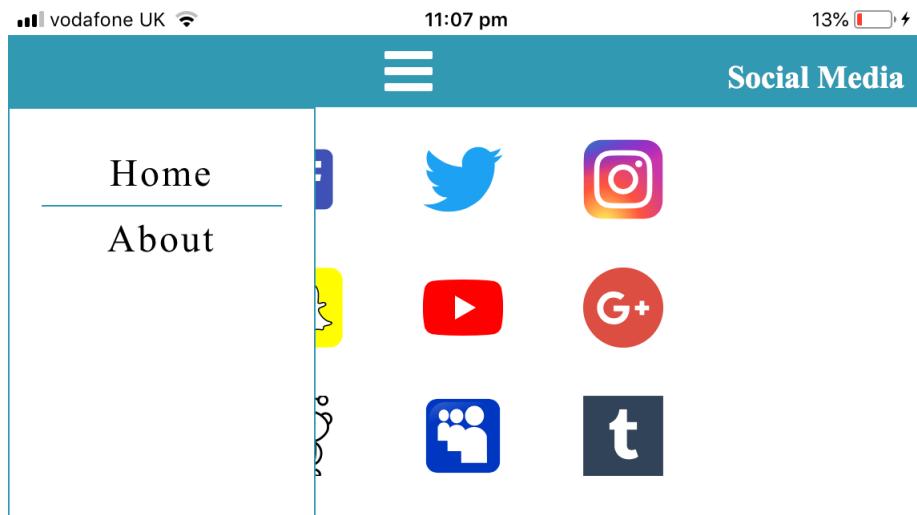


Figure 27: Social Media page with navigation bar

Some changes were made in order to accommodate the application in landscape mode, and for the time being it was focused solely on landscape mode on an iPhone 5S. There is no dramatic change between landscape and portrait now, which is preferable to allow a seamless experience for users.



Manage your privacy settings!

Facebook offers a plethora of tools within its settings to help you to decide how you wish to experience Facebook. First, we need to go to settings, as you can see in the picture.

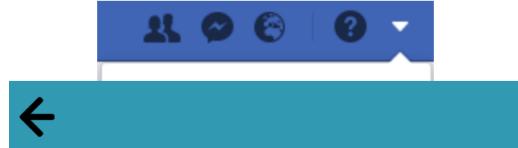


Figure 28: Facebook topic page updated

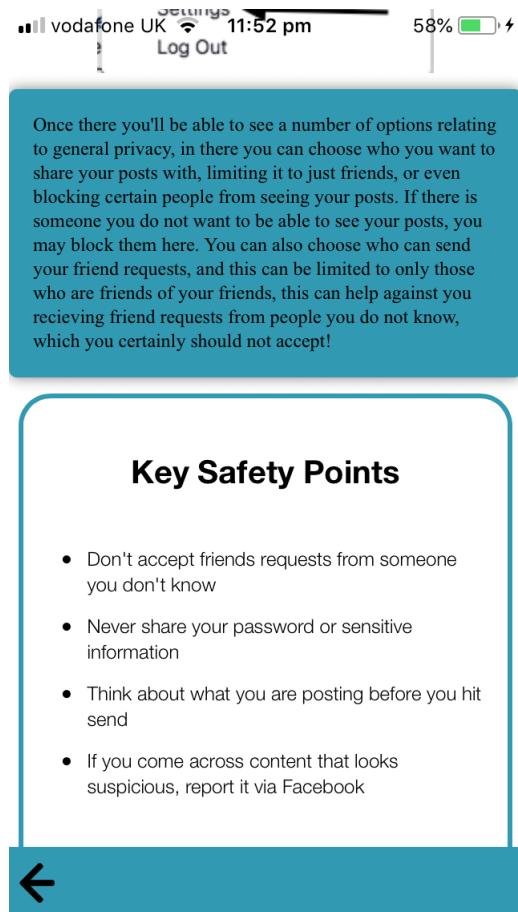


Figure 29: More of Facebook topic page

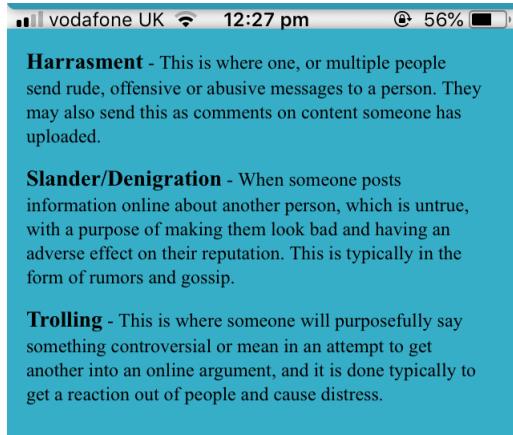


Figure 30: Segment of the cyberbullying section

The topic pages were refined and had extra design added to them in order to make them look better and not just simply walls of text. Utilising the same colour scheme in order to keep continuity within the application

6.3 Evaluation

The users were called upon one final time to give feedback regarding the application at this final stage. The users were once again given the opportunity to use the application via a supplied iPhone 5, and were asked if they felt the app had met, or at least partially met the requirements that were discussed and agreed upon in the first iteration, and these were -

- The RSS page should be on a separate page
- The quiz should show what questions they had got right or wrong

- The app must look just as good in landscape mode

Users felt the RSS feed now appearing on a separate page made the application seem tidier and preferred having the dedicated page. Users also stated that the change to the navigation buttons was a welcome one, and made the overall look of the application far more professional than before. The changes made to the navigation bar were also appreciated, as users stated it was easier to operate than the one in the previous iteration.

The users were grateful that now they could tell which answers they had got right or wrong, therefore they could actually learn from their mistakes. The drawback of this is that since at this stage of the application, the quiz has been kept relatively short, therefore they could learn all the answers. Respondents also felt the application worked far better in landscape mode than before, as it was somewhat messy before whereas now it performed just as well whether it was in portrait or landscape.

Referring back to the tasks given to users in the second iteration evaluation, users were asked to complete two tasks where previously there was some issue, and these were -

1. Navigate to the quiz section and complete a quiz
2. Repeat step 1 but in landscape mode

With the changes made to how the application looks in landscape mode, task 2 was far easier for users to do than before, and now that the quiz states which questions were right and wrong, users found this to be more helpful.

7 Project Conclusion

Having now completed this project, I have learnt a variety of lessons, in regard to programming the actual application, as well as around the topic of online safety itself. I have learned that there is a lot to be said for online safety especially across the multitude of social media platforms available, and that ways in which users can go about protecting their personal identity are not always obvious. In regard to programming, I had to overcome a significant learning curve in the form of utilising developmental technologies, such as PhoneGap. I have learned creating an application suitable for mobiles was not as straightforward as I had imagined, especially compared to making a standard/generic website for a computer browser.

If I had more time, I would like to have improved the quiz section somewhat, perhaps implementing a JavaScript array of questions which allow for random questions to be presented to the user each time, so there would be less of an opportunity to learn all the answers. I would've liked to have implemented perhaps a timed quiz, where users have a certain amount of time to submit their answers, this would add an extra layer of difficulty and really challenged them. On a functionality level I would've liked to have implemented more

touch-functions to take full advantage of the mobile functionality, though I do not believe the lack of this, is a particularly detrimental to the overall objective of the application.

I believe the future work for this project, would involve perhaps altering it to make it suitable for a younger audience of 13 and below. This is not without its hurdles, considering what we have learned from the charity responses in section 4.1.1, this simply is something that children don't tend to take an interest in, therefore a new approach must be considered in order to gauge their interest in learning about a topic that is increasingly important. Perhaps implementing some form of video game on the app to get kids interested in learning about a topic they don't seem to find interesting, as our charity responses have told us. There is also the issue of would this be targeted to just the younger age demographic, or should it be for anyone and everyone? Perhaps the application could have two sections, one for adults with more in depth information, and a section for kids with easy to understand and bitesize information.

On a personal note, this project has been incredibly insightful for a number of reasons; I have learnt just how much there is to learn in regard to online safety, and that while some guidelines may sound obvious, it is clear that there is an ever-increasing threat of online problems that future generations need to learn about, and prepare for. I have also enjoyed programming the application, though I found it at times to be quite difficult, it was interesting to learn how to use PhoneGap and create the application using HTML, CSS and JavaScript, as it meant I could build upon the skills I had learned in my previous university years of study.

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8 Appendix

8.1 How to use OSCAR

The OSCAR mobile application can be viewed without the use of the PhoneGap server if one wishes. Simply navigate to the project folder, then to the 'www' folder and open the index.html with a web browser. Please note you would have to resize the browser window to mimic a mobile device. If however you would like to make use of the full functionality, you will need to run the PhoneGap server, which the following guide will explain how to do. It will also explain how to run the application with an accompanying mobile device.

1. Navigate to <http://docs.phonegap.com/getting-started/1-install-phonegap/cli/>
2. Install node.js and git if you do not already have them
3. Navigate to <http://docs.phonegap.com/getting-started/1-install-phonegap/desktop/>
4. Install PhoneGap via the relevant installer for your operating system

There are two possible ways of running the server now, either via the PhoneGap desktop app, or through the command line -

8.1.1 Command Line

1. Drag and drop OSCAR project folder onto desktop
2. Open terminal/command line
3. Navigate to the Desktop using terminal/command line (i.e. cd Desktop)
4. Navigate to the OSCAR project folder via terminal (i.e. cd OSCAR)
5. Type "phonegap serve" to start the server
6. Make note of the address (i.e. 192.168.1.11:3000)
7. Copy and paste address into web browser to view on browser

8.1.2 PhoneGap Desktop App

1. Run PhoneGap desktop application
2. Drag and drop OSCAR project folder into PhoneGap or click the top left plus icon, then click open existing PhoneGap project, and then open OSCAR
3. Click the arrow to the right to run the server (Press the square to stop)
4. At the bottom it should tell you the server is running, click on that to open via browser, or copy and paste the link into a browser

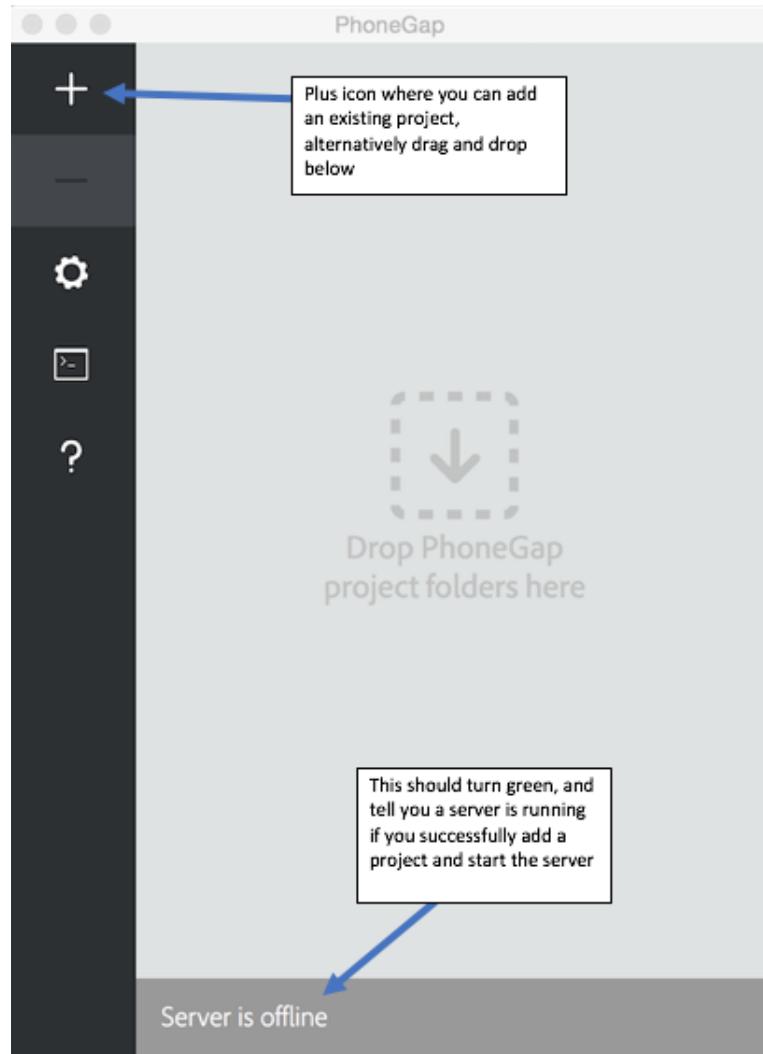


Figure 31: PhoneGap interface

8.2 PhoneGap on Device

If you wish to view the mobile application via a mobile device or tablet, you will need to go to your devices relevant app store and download PhoneGap. Then you will need to -

1. Make sure the server is running via your PC/Laptop
2. Open the PhoneGap app on your mobile
3. Make sure your device and PC/Laptop are on the same network

4. Check the server address shown on the PhoneGap mobile app matches the server shown on the PhoneGap application on your PC/Laptop
5. Hit 'Connect' and the it should download the project, allowing you to view the app on your device



Figure 32: PhoneGap mobile device interface

If more instructions are required, please make use of this resource - [Click here](#)

or alternatively copy and paste this link - <http://docs.phonegap.com/getting-started/4-run-your-app/cli/>. It may produce an error upon copy and pasting, if it does check the syntax of the address as it may arbitrarily add a space, which makes the connection 404. Upon clicking this link it may also only show half of the address in the address bar, if so please copy and paste the remainder of the address and double check the syntax.

8.3 GitHub Repository

The following link is to the GitHub repository where the mobile application is stored. The repository also includes the files used to create this report in TexShop - <https://github.com/ap1459/ITX3999-Project>

The contents of the OSCAR project folder, including the HTML, CSS and JavaScript were all written by me with the exception of -

- Some default code that appears on top of every HTML page to allow the app to work with PhoneGap server - contained within the head element
- Default JavaScript code that allows the mobile app to work with the PhoneGap server
- Default CSS code that is there when you begin creating an app
- I made use of a Google API to create the pie charts for the quiz section, the code was tailored to suit my needs
- I made use of an RSS to JSON API to create my news feed and the code was tailored to suit my needs
- The 'spec' folder, the spec.html file and the 'res' folder, which are default made when using PhoneGap
- When running the app via the PhoneGap server, loading a page may show the PhoneGap default logo, which is included in the image folder. This is of course a default supplied image.