1. Introduction:

The documenting of the project’s process has given the group a chance to trace the progress of our group work from its formation until the handing of this document, and some of the trends we found were that the group follows a division of labor module of group work, and the frequency of group meetings. This is well evidenced by the logbook which indicates the methodology by which we worked.

The frequency of the group’s meeting and the division of labor is the module the group found most convenient for conducting group assignments, because during the meetings the group would discuss the given assignment and put-up plans to advance with the assignment and divide the tasks equally.

The development process in which the project was conducted is an example of the waterfall module, which states that there are 4 stages in the development process, which are:

1. Requirements: in this stage the group discuss the demands of the costumer and deducts the requirements from their demands. This was done in the case of the Overlook hotel through the use of the interview which was conducted with the manager of the hotel.

By deducting the requirements from analyzing the interview the group was able to advance to the next stage.

1. Analysis: from the requirements the group deducts the main classes and gives a better idea of how to develop the methods in each class, the analysis stage focuses on distinguishing the different requirements and developing plans accordingly, and this leads to an easier process in the next stage. This process was done through the project description and analysis phases of the project in which the group focused on strengthening their understanding of the assignment.
2. Design: the designing of the diagrams taking in consideration the requirements and the analysis. The design stage focuses on further developing of a plan and using the UML diagrams to draw these plans.
3. Implementation: the last stage of the development process. It mainly focuses on testing and implementing the designed UML diagrams. During this stage the need to go change the plan may arise depending on the testing results, and thus the Waterfall module allows to go back to prior stages and make changes freely, thus leading to a better product.

The Waterfall module and the division of labor are the best suited methods for our group due to the flexibility that it provides for the group to conduct their work, because the methods allow for an independent work for the members, and it also allows for the development of plans that help regulate the group work.

1. Group description:

The group is comprised of a variety of nationalities. The members are:

1. Ameya Sundeep Mahankal: A Kurdish refugee from Syria. His expertise with software in general before the starting of his education are non-existent. Software engineering is his first experience with the development of software.
2. Bozhidar Ganchev Manev: A student from Bulgaria, who moved to Denmark to make his first steps into Software Engineering. His has a little experience in this field prior to his university education.
3. Joan Tammo: A Kurdish refugee from Syria. His expertise with software in general before the starting of his education are non-existent. Software engineering is his first experience with the development of software.
4. Radoslav Kostov Kiryazov: A Kurdish refugee from Syria. His expertise with software in general before the starting of his education are non-existent. Software engineering is his first experience with the development of software.
5. Zsolt Nóvé: A Kurdish refugee from Syria. His expertise with software in general before the starting of his education are non-existent. Software engineering is his first experience with the development of software.
6. Project Initiation:

The beginning phase of the project was the formation of the groups. The groups preformed different exercises within themselves (such as evaluations of different theories regarding motivation, group dynamics, and the description for the project). These exercises helped forming bonds within the groups and helped the members asses each other, and their position within the group.

The initiation phase also consisted of working on the UML diagrams for the project, and during the RDW1 sessions the group was given the task of constructing a website that is related to the project. This gave us the chance to develop a method for the group’s approach of group work, which was to divide the tasks among the group members and hold meetings regularly to assess the work of each member. This approach helped us to develop an understanding of each-others work individually, and thus all the members understood the mechanics of the entire project.

The goal of group formation and the exercise which we practiced during SEP1 sessions was to make the group members more familiar with each-other, and more knowledgeable of their capacity of what they can provide for the group on an individual level. This process can be explained by the use of the Tuckman’s Team And Group Development Modul or Tuckman’s Modul in short.

The Tuckman’s Modul suggests that groups performance develops from their forming to the end of their project in 4 phases which are:

1. Forming: in this phase a collection of individuals come together and form a group, and since the members are unfamiliar with each-other it is hard for them to work together.

This was the case for our group, for we weren’t familiar with one another, and thus there was some conflicts such as some group members such as Joan Tammo were not very knowledgeable of programing in general and it took them some time to develop the required skills for programing tasks.

1. Storming: in this phase the different members are in an assessment phase, where each individual is figuring out their position in the group, and in this phase many conflicts may arise, however in our case we didn’t come across any major conflicts due to the fact that individually each member got a picture of their position within the group because the group avoided any form of hierarchy, and thus every member was in an equal position compared to other members.
2. Norming: in this phase all group members become familiar with each-other and thus it becomes easier for them to work together properly. In our group’s case we came to this phase quickly and we were able to form an idea of how to approach a task which was by dividing the labor equally and helping group members who are struggling with their designated task.
3. Preforming: in this phase the group members become familiar with each-other and can approach tasks equipped with knowledge of each individual’s strength and thus can develop a plane of how to approach the tasks more properly, and in our case, we were given the chance to evaluate our group performance during the RDW1 assignments. In this assignment each member took the responsibility of developing a section of the assignment and during our meeting we evaluated each members work and combined the different parts of the assignment together to form the final product.

The different teaching opportunities that our group was presented with during the SEP1 sessions helped us in developing our approach to the task we were given, and thus the group was able to proceed with the task without any major struggles.

1. Project description:

During the project description phase the group’s approach was to analyze the material (an interview with a hotel manager) presented to us, and extract the different requirements from it, such as the clients’ requirements for the program. Afterward the group divided the documentation process among the members where each member was responsible for a section. The goal for this was to analyze the material and present the knowledge the group gained during the analysis phase.

This approach is an implementation of deep learning for the analysis phase, and surface learning for documentation phase.

In the analysis phase the deep learning process is implemented because the purpose of analyzing the presented martial was to develop a critical analysis of the requirements that help in further development of the required program.

In the documentation phase the surface level of the learning process is implemented because the goal of the documentation process is to present surface level information for a target audience (the supervisors), and this requires a surface level understanding of the material in order to document such material.

The project description phase helped the members of the group in developing a proper method in documenting of information regarding the project. This was done in two phases, the first one was a critical analysis of the presented material, and the second phase was documenting a surface level of information that helps in developing proper presentation skills for the target audience.

1. Project execution:

The project execution phase was an opportunity for the group to combine the knowledge gained through out the semester. This project helped the group realize the importance of combining our experiences to achieve a better outcome, and this was well evidenced during our meetings, in which whenever the less experienced members would face struggles with their tasks a more experience member would be there to help out.

The management of our group was a responsibility that some members were better at, thus they were left to organizing the individual tasks each member was to follow, and thus no one was left without a task to do in the group.

Project based learning is a method of education that allows for a group of individuals to have the freedom in how they proceed with a given task. It allows for critical examination of said task and gives the students the freedom in how they manage their tasks.

Project based learning is a successful method in our case because it allowed each member to have the chance to further develop their own knowledge of programing by trying to find solutions to the individually assigned tasks.

The method which we used during our project was the division of tasks and holding of multiple meetings during the project phase and specially during the project execution. This method is most helpful because it allows for every member to have a part to play in the project, thus no one is sidelined by those of us who are more experienced with programing.

The end result is approved by all members and was satisfactory to everyone’s vision of the program.

1. Personal reflection:
2. Supervision:

The group did not depend on the supervisors, thus their effort can not be fully reflected in this report, however for the times a supervisors input was required they did not disappoint, and thus their input is recommended in the future.

1. Conclusion: