# Report Final Assignment

Student information

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***Scenario 3, Interactive Navigation***

Approach

<*Geef aan hoe jullie de opdracht hebben aangepakt en wie wat heeft gedaan, maximaal 1 A-4. Geef expliciet aandacht aan de volgorde van activiteiten*>

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|  | Assignment 1: Problem analysis Jabberpoint is a simple slide show application that can read a slide show from a source allows the user to navigate through the slides and can save the state of the running slide show to the source again.  This problem analysis is split into two parts: The first part focuses on the identification of the concepts, the entities. The latter part will elaborate on the behavior of those concepts and the relationships between them. Concepts |

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| *slide show*  *head, title, theme*  *slide*  *thread*  *slide item*  *text item*  *level*  *bitmap item*  *action item*  *displayable item*  *style of a displayable item* | The main concept is the **slide show**. A slide show is a presentation of a series of slides (still images) on the screen, in a *prearranged sequence*. A slide show consists of the following parts:   * A **head**, which consists of a **title** and a **possible theme** (ask for clarification) * A list of **slides**. There must be *at least one slide* present (ask for clarification) in the slide show. Slides in a slide show have a prearranged order (first slide will have sequence no. 1 and the last slide sequence no. n) * A list of **threads** (ask for clarification).   A slide contains a number of **slide items**, which are items that are displayed on the slide. Slide items are displayed one after the other in a predefined order. The user will not have control over when or how the slide items are displayed.  A slide item can have three forms:   * A **text item**. An item that consists of a simple text (string) and has a certain **level** * A **bitmap item**. An item that represents an image. Also a bitmap item has a certain level * An **action item**. An action item cannot be displayed, but contains another slide item, which can be a text, bitmap or action item. The “leaf” item of an action item is a non-action item, i.e. a text item or a bitmap item. Looking at it in a different way: A text item or a bitmap item can have (optionally) 1 or more actions attached to it. It must be noted that an action can only have one child action. An action item doesn’t have a level, as it is not associated with the displaying of an item on the screen   From the above, it can be deduced, that text and bitmap items are **displayable items**, and that action items are not directly displayed on the screen, but contain a displayable item at the leaf-level.  A displayable item has a level and an action item does not have a level. A level is associated with a certain **style**. So displayable items have associated styles. An action item is not associated with a style directly.  A text item is styled in a different way than a bitmap item. A style for a text item can for example have a certain color, while a color for a bitmap style is not appropriate, as the coloring aspect of a bitmap is inherently determined by the bitmap itself. The following table shows the characteristics of both type of styles: |

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| **Type of style** | **Characteristics** |
| Common style | * X-padding (“indent”). Padding on the x-axis, amount of space that is taken into account from the beginning of the containing frame * Y-padding (“leading”). Padding on the y-axis, amount of space that is taken into account from the y-value + height of the previous item |
| Text style | * Common style characteristics (see above) * Font size * Font color |
| Bitmap style | * Common style characteristics (see above) |

*Table 1: Styles types*

The following constrains and additional functionalities are valid:

* X- and y-values are deduced, based on the containing frame, the level associated with the style, and the sequence number of the item
* When drawing items, the scale of the screen is also taken into account.
* Styles will be hard-coded in the application

The next figure can be used to put these characteristics in perspective.

Text item

Bitmap item

leading

indent

scale

font color

font size

*Figure 1: Style characteristics*

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| --- | --- |
| *action*  *navigation action*  *current slide*  *absolute, relative navigation action*  *slide show persistence action*  *source*  *auxiliary action* | An important aspect of this assignment is the concept of “action”. The first type of **action** is the **navigation** action. The result of this action is a change of the **current** slide. The current slide in a presentation is the slide that is being displayed at a certain moment in time. The current slide is a feature that should be maintained throughout different presentation sessions and as such, should be saved upon user request (By using the File | Save menu item). When a slide show is retrieved from the source, the current slide is determined and the navigation action to go to the indicated slide is performed.  The following navigation actions should be supported by the application:   * Go to next slide * Go to previous slide * Go to first slide * Go to last slide * Go to slide i   Navigation actions can either be **absolute** or **relative**. A relative navigation action takes the current slide into account. An absolute navigation action does not take the current slide into account, but indicates directly the slide that should be navigated to.  A second type of action is an action that operates on the level of slide shows persistence. A slide show can be **opened** or **saved**. On saving a slide show, the current slide is recorded in the **source**. Slide shows can be saved to or retrieved from different types of sources, like an **XML format** or a predefined **Demo format** (hard coded in the application). Of course, adding a different source to the application, like a database format, should require minimal effort and not affect the design of application in a major way. When saving to a Demo format, the application should remember the current slide during the duration of the user session. The application can be started with an argument that indicates the type of source that is being used. In case “demo” is used, the internal Demo format is used. When the argument “xml” is used, the user will be provided with a dialog box where he/she can select the file that contains the slide show.  Finally, the last type of action is an auxiliary action. An auxiliary action for example is a beep sound, or a graphical effect. |

### Rules

This paragraph focuses on the rules that must be enforced. These rules are extracted from the case description and, if not clear, assumed.

* A save action can only be issued by the user by selecting the option “File|Save” from the menu
* When a slide show is saved, the current slide number is stored in the source
* An open action can be issued by the user by selecting “File|Open” from the menu and by the system when the slide show is being read from the source. In this case, the open action must be issued when the system finds the action tag (xml) or otherwise (database, not defined yet). When an open action is issued, either the user must provide the name of the slide show in a dialog window, or the system must be provided with the name of the slide show in the action tag
* When a slide show is opened, the stored current slide number is read from the source and the system navigates to the indicated stored slide number
* An absolute navigation action is either a “go to first slide”, “go to last slide” or “go to slide i” navigation action. The first two don’t require extra parameters. The latter requires a user to provide the slide number in a dialog window or the system must provide the page number in the corresponding action tag
* A relative navigation action is either a “go to next slide” or a “go to previous slide” navigation action and both don’t require extra information
* Any kind of navigation action can be issued by the user by using the menu, keyboard or clicking on the text item or bitmap item that has an associated navigation action attached to it. It can also be issued by the system, when the application opens a slide show and the appropriate action tag indicates a certain navigation action
* When the application reads a slide show from a source, and an open action is encountered in an action tag, subsequent action tags are ignored, as these additional action tags don’t operate on the same slide show anymore
* When the application reads a slide show from a source with name x, and an embedded action in one of the slide items instructs to open the same slide show with name x, the system will raise an error and not load the slide show in the embedded action
* An auxiliary action can only be issued by the system (like a sound) when reading the slide show from the source. A user cannot issue such action directly (apart from opening a slide show)

The above rules are summarized in the following table:

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Action** | **Type** | **Additional**  **action** | **Parameter** | **Actor** |
| go to first, last slide | absolute  navigation |  | page | * user (key, link, menu) * system (action in xml) |
| go to slide i | absolute  navigation | ask for page / get page from action in xml | page | * user (key, link, menu) * system (action in xml) |
| go to next, previous slide | relative navigation |  | current slide number | * user (key, link, menu) * system (action in xml) |
| open slide | Slide show persistence | ask for source selection | name of the source (file) | * user (menu) * system (action in xml) |
| save slide | Slide show persistence |  | name of the source (file) | * user (menu) |
| auxiliary action | auxiliary action |  |  | * system (action in xml) |

*Table 1: Action rules*

## Assignment 2: Design

## Assignment 3: Design decisions

## Assignment 4: Source code