ISTE240: Team Project

Design Document

1. Title page



a. Artificial Bricks - A Unix Reference for Everyone

2. Introduction and overview of the project

The Artificial Bricks - Unix Tutorial Site is a website meant to teach beginners, aspiring web developers, and provide reference for web professionals looking for a refresher in Unix that is relevant to their job. We are looking to provide a solution that leverages real-life examples, a command description, and in-depth explanations on how to fully take advantage of different Unix commands.

3. Site Goals

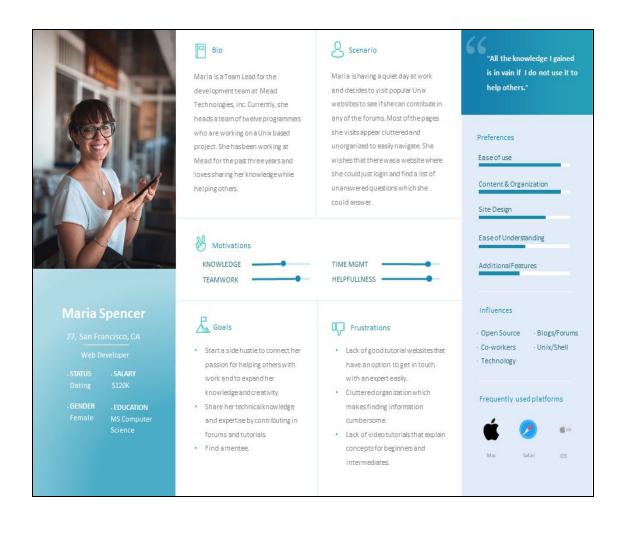
- a. Tutorial site for new developers to learn unix in an interactive way
- b. Reference site for more experienced developers to brush up on skills and delve into topics they may not have a ton of experience in
- c. We're better than everyone else. (Interactive videos, gifs, and input based tests)

4. Audience definition

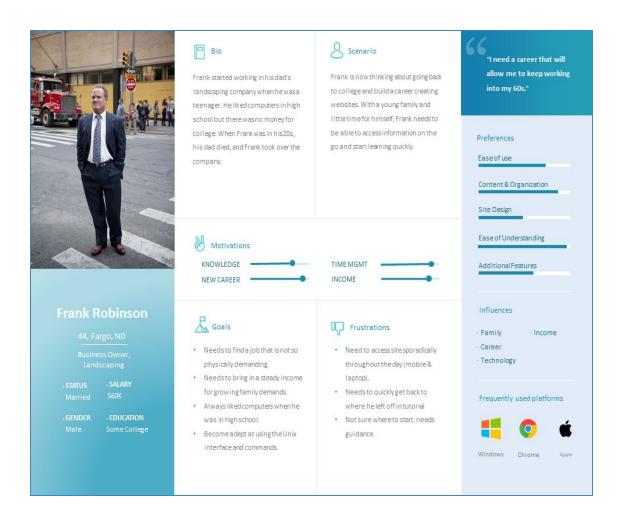
Persona 1 - Felipe Gutierrez



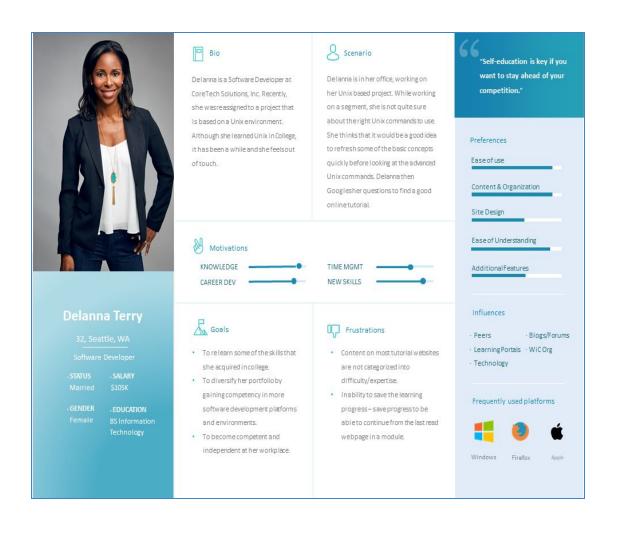
Persona 2 - Maria Spencer



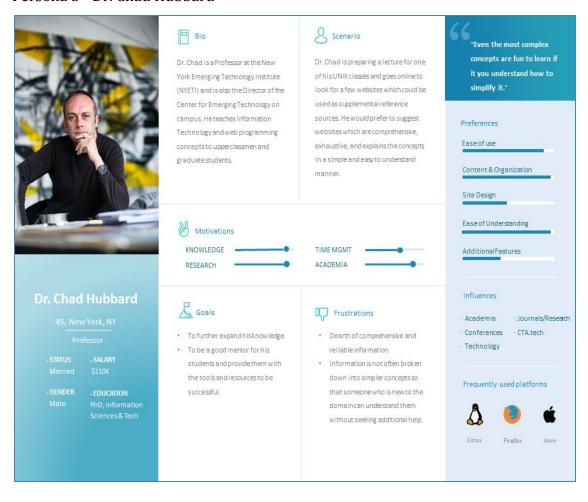
Persona 3 - Frank Robinson



Persona 4 - Delanna Terry



Persona 5 - Dr. Chad Hubbard



5. Competitive Analysis

- a. Site A (https://www.tutorialspoint.com/unix/index.htm)
 - i. Strengths
 - 1. Clean color scheme and site design
 - 2. Main content centered, helps user focus on what's being taught
 - 3. Navigation on the left helps user keep track of where they are in the lessons
 - ii. Weaknesses
 - 1. Content color is fairly uniform and makes it difficult to identify important areas
 - 2. Terminal demos are gray and lack impact
 - 3. Nav bar on left could consider allowing the user to hide links of sections that don't apply to them (minimize the section) so they don't have to scroll down to get to a particular section
- b. Site B (https://www.unixtutorial.org/)
 - i. Strengths
 - 1. Centered content helps the user focus on material
 - 2. Drop down nav doesn't cover the main content
 - 3. Terminal content is in color and draws attention to it
 - ii. Weaknesses
 - 1. The page is very cluttered with additional articles navigating elsewhere in the site
 - 2. Clutter is very distracting and is likely to disengage user
- c. Site C (http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Teaching/Unix/)
 - i. Strengths
 - 1. Centered content
 - 2. Colorful graphics and terminal examples help keep the user engaged
 - 3. Clear step-by-step direction on the main page
 - ii. Weaknesses
 - 1. After the main page, you lose the direction and there's no way to keep track of progress

- 2. The color scheme and site design seems a bit outdated
- 3. Too much white space on the front page
- d. Site D (http://matt.might.net/articles/basic-unix/)
 - i. Strengths
 - 1. Content centered, and in a card-based format helps keep relevant information grouped, and gives the user a sense of progress.
 - 2. Provides informative and detailed information about Unix commands and applications
 - ii. Weaknesses
 - 1. Website design seems out of date
 - 2. After the main page, there's no way for the user to reliably track their progress
- e. Site E (https://www.cs.sfu.ca/~ggbaker/reference/unix/)
 - i. Strengths
 - 1. Centered content
 - 2. Colorful graphics and terminal examples help keep the user engaged
 - 3. Clear step-by-step direction on the main page
 - ii. Weaknesses
 - 1. After the main page, you lose the direction and there's no way to keep track of progress
 - 2. The color scheme and site design seems a bit outdated
 - 3. Unnecessary purple bar on left

6. Site Content

- a. Index (for users who just want to find commands quickly and skip tutorial)
 - i. Alphabetical
 - ii. By topic
 - 1. Files
 - 2. Directories
 - 3. Output
 - 4. Permissions

- 5. Wildcards
- 6. Special Characters
- b. Tutorials (for users who need step-by-step instructions and details)
 - i. Estimated time to complete
 - ii. Separate information by topic
 - 1. The Unix Environment
 - 2. Logging in to a Unix System
 - 3. Working with Directories
 - 4. Working with Files
 - 5. Access Rights
 - 6. Outputting Information
 - iii. Quiz after each tutorial with a redirect to information they got wrong.
- c. Glossary of Terms
 - i. Shell
 - ii. Kernel
 - iii. Terminal
 - iv. SSH
 - v. SFTP
- d. Introductory information
 - i. What is Unix?
 - ii. What do I use it for?
 - iii. Command-line vs GUI (why do I want to use a command-line?)
- e. Environment questions
 - i. What is the terminal window?
 - ii. How do I get to a terminal window?
 - iii. What is a shell?
 - iv. What is a kernel?
- f. Unix Commands
 - i. cd

- 1. (cd) stands for change directory and allows you to move around the directory structure relative to where you currently are.
- 2. (cd./dir-name) changes the active directory to dir-name directory that exists in the current directory
- 3. (cd ..) changes the active directory to the parent directory
- 4. (cd ∼) places you in your home directory
- 5. (cd -) will switch you to the previous directory
- ii. ls
- 1. (ls) lists your files
- 2. (ls -l) lists file in a long format which contains details about files
- 3. (ls -a) lists ALL files within a directory regardless if hidden or not
- iii. chmod change file permissions
 - 1. Roles
 - a. u = user
 - b. g = group
 - c. o = others
 - 2. Permissions
 - a. r = read
 - b. w = write
 - c. x = execute
- iv. mkdir make a directory
- v. mv move or rename files
- vi. cp Copy files
- vii. lp sends the file to the printer
- viii. man displays system documentation
 - ix. whatis gives a one-line description of a command, without options
 - x. apropos when you are unsure of a command name
 - xi. pwd print working directory
- xii. rm remove directory entries

- xiii. rm -i confirm remove directory
- xiv. rmdir remove directory (if empty)
- xv. cd change directory
- xvi. touch
- xvii. cat displays a file or concatenates files
- xviii. less displays file one screen at a time
 - xix. passwd change your current password
 - xx. kill
 - xxi. exit
- g. Special Characters
 - i. . working directory
 - ii. .. parent directory of the working directory
 - iii. ~ home directory
 - iv. / root directory
 - v. * wildcard for a string of characters
 - vi. ? wildcard for a single character
- h. Keyboard Shortcuts
 - i. Ctrl-C interrupts whatever process is currently running
 - ii. Tab Key used for filename completion
 - iii. Esc Key used for filename completion
- i. Content Grouping and Labeling (discuss)
- j. Site Map

Tutorials	Index	Glossary	About	
The Unix Environment Logging in to a Unix System Working with Directories Working with Files Access Rights Outputting Information	Alphabetical By Topic Files Directories Output Permissions Wildcards Special Characters	Shell Kernel Terminal SSH SFTP	Contact Information Project Team References Investors	

The website will contain two types of sitemaps. The first, as shown above, is the aesthetic portion of the site map. This image will be on each page of the website. The

purpose of this sitemap is to give the visitors an option to have a general view of all the sites within the project rather than using the navigation bar and/or forward and back arrow buttons.

The second part of the sitemap page will be a separate page that contains a more detailed breakdown of each content element in our project by topic and will contain links to every page of the website. Users will be able to navigate the entire site directly from the site map.

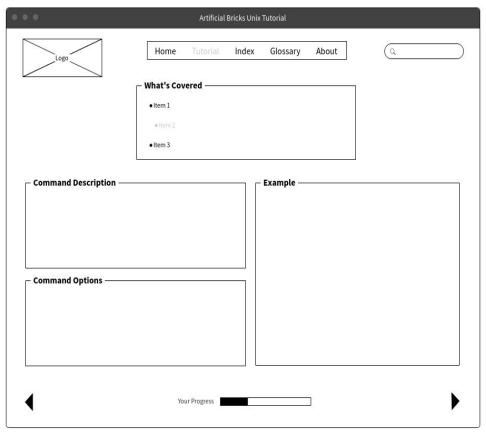
7. Design Sketches

a. The Home Page (Desktop View) - this page welcomes the user, especially newbies who aren't sure if this is the site they want to use. Instead of hitting them with technical information right away, we are building a relationship to encourage them to return.



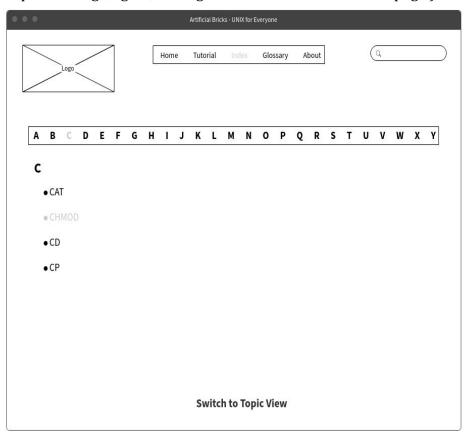
b. The Tutorials Page (Desktop View) - On this page, we are in one of the tutorials. The page starts out with a summary view of the entire tutorial

with a secondary navigation panel (apart from the main nav) that allows the user to jump to any point in the tutorial. The remainder of the page will show a short description of the command, the different flags used with the command, and a screenshot example of the command being executed.



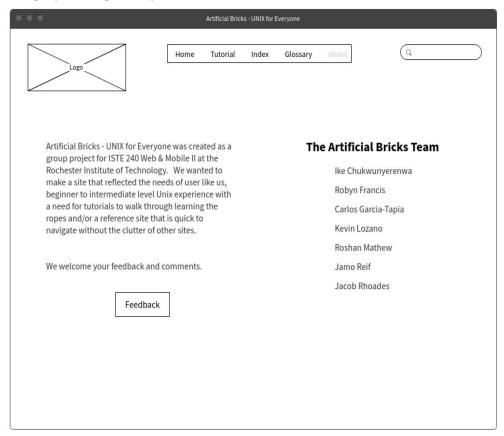
c. Index Page (Desktop View) - This page is for users who are familiar with Unix commands and are looking for a quick reference without clutter. Each alphabetical page will contain a list of all the commands that begin with the corresponding letter of the alphabet and link to the correct reference page. (Note: The Index will also have a topical view with commands listed by

main topic headings, again, linking to the associated reference page.)



d. Glossary Page (Desktop View) - This page will be very similar to the Index page with an alphabetical listing of terms. Depending on the number of terms identified from the tutorial, this may be only one or two pages and not require an alphabetical navbar.

e. About Page (Desktop View)

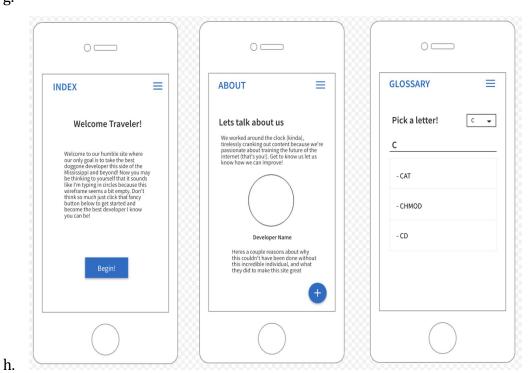








g.



8. Style Guide



a.

b. In the interest of pursuing a modern look to our site, we will be using primarily sans-serif fonts for most of our content. We plan to use Lato, and Oswald as they provide a good contrast while still belonging to the same font family.

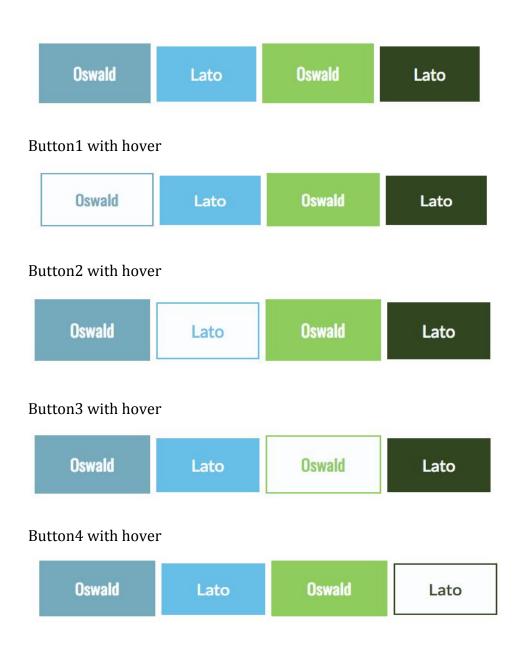
Oswald	Regular	•	ψ.
Lato	Regular		.†

The spectacle before us was indeed sublime.

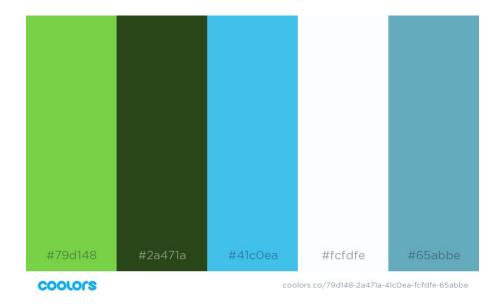
Apparently we had reached a great height in the atmosphere, for the sky was a dead black, and the stars had ceased to twinkle. By the same illusion which lifts the horizon of the sea to the level of the spectator on a hillside, the sable cloud beneath was dished out, and the car seemed to float in the middle of an immense dark sphere, whose upper half was strewn with silver. Looking down into the dark gulf below, I could see a ruddy light streaming through a rift in the clouds.

button styles

All buttons no hover

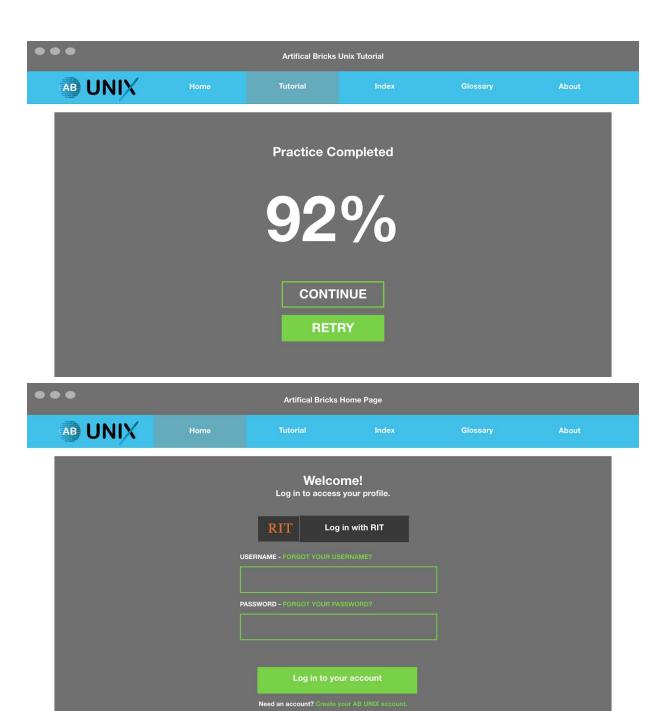


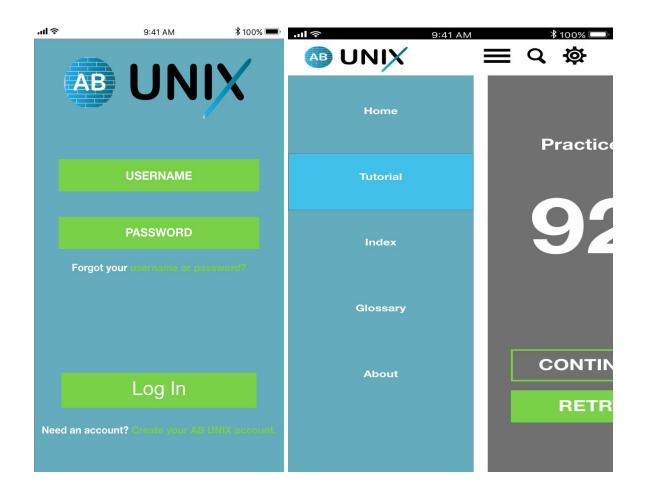
Official Site Color Scheme:



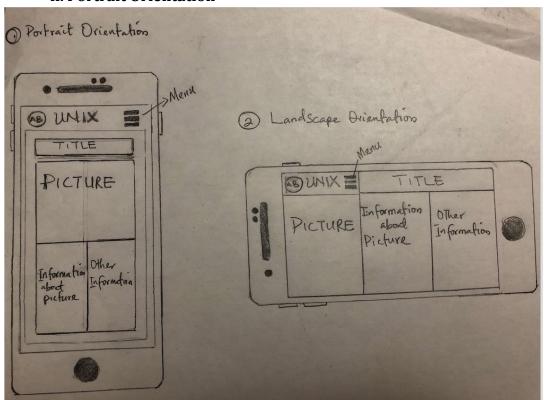
d. Nav Bar and Form Buttons







- 9. Screen rotate mobile: We work on how to change from column to row for mobile-only. -Ike
 - a.
- i. Landscape Orientation
- ii. Portrait Orientation



10. Conclusion

- a. A conclusion is usually a restatement of the introduction/overview but is worded in terms of "What we did" instead of "What we will do".
- b. How does our site design, concept, content, etc. solve the user's problem? This time you can use more technical terms.

The Artificial Bricks Unix Tutorial Site is a website meant to teach beginners, aspiring web developers, and provide a reference for web professionals looking for a refresher in Unix that is relevant to their job. As displayed above we leverage real-life examples via interactive terminal questions, in-depth explanations on a commands description as well as descriptions of what flags are available to each command. With a modern and responsive design, our users can learn anywhere and at any pace in a straight-forward yet comprehensive format that maximizes their time.

11. Appendix 1 - Meeting Notes

Meeting 1 Summary:

General Color Scheme*:



* Subject to change

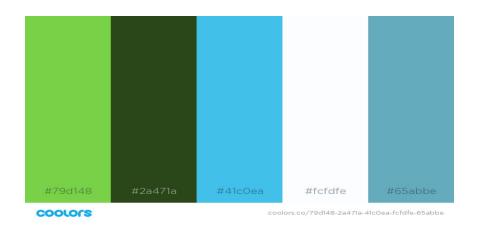
Carlos is creating a mockup with dummy content to get an idea of what the flow of our page will be like. Trello was decided upon to keep track of objectives. The site may contain interactive inputs to simulate Unix commands being entered, gifs, and instructional videos. The site may also have section quizzes to how well users are retaining the information.

Meeting 2 + 3 Summary:



A starting point for the logo was decided on and strength/weakness analysis was completed for competitor sites. A general timeline for work on the second part of

the project was determined. Group dispersed to create general wireframes to be discussed and decided on during the next meeting. The color scheme was updated to maintain a look more in line with tutorialspoint as we found the website's color scheme to be very clean, and inviting while our original color scheme seemed intimidating. (new color scheme below)



Meetings 4 + 5

Meeting 4: Upon deciding on a color scheme the focus of our work shifted to creating wireframes, and styling commons used elements to match our color scheme (buttons, navigation, forms, etc.). Meeting 5: After mocking up a few wireframes and deciding to change the design of our personas we have a much clearer design in mind once the project gets started.



Meeting 6

Final group meeting to decide on finishing touches such as expanding on content, current designs, and wireframes. A sitemap was put into place, and different desktop and mobile wireframes were added to distinguish between the unique views that would become available on the site. Content also continues to be expanded upon.