# AngSalitaNgDiyos.com

# Liturgical Site

Software Quality Assurance Plan

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

in Software Quality Assurance

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IT - 111

February 2015

1. **Software Project Management Plan**

This Software Quality Assurance Plan document, was developed specifically for the project *AngSalitaNgDiyos.com Liturgical Site.* During the project’s *Planning stage,* the proponents arrived with the following description of the ventures at hand. The purpose of this representation is to *accurately reflect* the project’s *scope* and *structure.* The following will assess the planned activities to be fulfilled throughout the cycles of the project.

1. **Project Structure**

The following sections of the *Project Management Plan* will be discussed in length in the succeeding segments:

* Vision and Scope
* Feasibility and Risk Analysis
* Management Approach
* Technical Approach

In the event of *end user reviews*, these first two chapters will initially be recommended for the reviewer’s benefit.

1. **Project Content**
   1. **Vision and Scope**

The succeeding sections describes the conditions driving the development of the calendar tool. This section introduces the application as intended and describes the scope and limitations of the development effort.

* + 1. **Vision**

In the advent of the technology age, more and more industries are beginning to grasp the benefits of having an *online presence.* This is why even the *religious* sector of our country aims to enhance their capability of *catering* the needs of their intended spiritual audience, online.

*AngSalitaNgDiyos.com*, is an online Catholic Liturgical site that accommodates the online audience and their needs, spiritually and information - wise.

In line with this, the proponents of this project have tasked the IT – 111 students to create a calendar structure that can identify the *Lectionary Cycles* and *Movable Liturgical Feasts* within the 3 yearly cycles. It is known that every year, the *liturgical* calendar changes in line with certain technicalities defined by Lectionary Cycles. The proposed calendar structure will identify specifically when these dates will be and arrange them accordingly.

The primary goal of the *Liturgical Site’*s calendar structure is to provide an informative, detailed and accurate representation of all the lectionary and religious feasts within a specific year. This will designate the said dates and represent them in an online version of the Calendar.

* + 1. **Scope**

The project aims to provide a tool that helps online users to identify the designated dates of *religious lections and feasts* within a specified year.

* Create a database that includes all the *religious events* (e.g. lections, feasts and celebrations) within the year
* Create a tool that utilizes the created database to insert the specified *events* in line with specific requirements that are specified by the Catholic church
* Provide a calendar (that uses the database and the tool’s synergy) to display links to the necessary *pages* and/or *audio* files, representing lections and mass readings for each date
* Encourage the online community to visit the *AngSalitaNgDiyos.com* site for informative and spiritual purposes

The functions of the system include the following:

* The main target market of this tool will mainly be defined as *users*. These users are those who access the calendar via the site, *AngSalitaNgDiyos.com*
* The calendar tool will automatically display the dates within the month that it is being accessed
* The calendar will display 4 types of *events*: (1) **Sunday readings**, (2) **Weekday readings**, (3) **Moveable feasts** and (4) **Solemnities / Memorials**
* Each type of item has its own definite *business requirement*
  + **Sunday readings** have 3 yearly cycles: Year A, Year B and Year C. Each cycle has a designated set of Sunday readings which are variably different from each cycle. Year determinant is the remainder of the sum of all the digits within the year, divided by 3. The succeeding table illustrates the determinant.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Remainder | Year |
| 0 | Year A |
| 1 | Year B |
| 2 | Year C |

Table 1.1 **Determinant of year cycle for Sunday readings**

Example -For the Year 2014:

**Sum of all digits in the year**

= 2+0+1+4 = 6  
**Remainder of sum divided by 3**

= 6 / 3 = 2 remainder 0Remainder is 0.Therefore 2014 is considered within the Year A cycle.

* + For **Weekday readings,** there are two sets of readings. Year 1 &Year 2. The succeeding table describes the determinant.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Year Type | Year |
| Odd | Year 1 |
| Even | Year 2 |

Table 1.2 **Determinant of year cycle for Weekday readings**

Example:

Year 2014 is an even year. Therefore, it is within the Year 2 cycle.

* + In the case of **Movable feasts,** the dates are set based on other movable feasts / solemnities within the year. (Some examples include *Easter Sunday, Palm Sunday* and *Pentecost Sunday*)
  + For **Solemnities** and **Memorials,** they have their own set of readings, which replace Sunday and/or weekday readings excepts for specific Sundays (i.e. Sundays in Advent, Lent and weekdays of Holy Week / Easter Octave).Solemnities and memorials are big – time feasts. (e.g. *Presentation of the Lord,* and *Annunciation of the Lord*)
  + For **Special Feasts,** these dates are static and are not day – sensitive.
* Event items such as *Movable feasts, Solemnities* and *Memorials* will be displayed as text, which will serve as markers for the specific events they represent
* These items that will be displayed in the calendar, will be in the form of *links* that will redirect to specific *pages* / *audio files*

The tool is envisioned to possess the following versions of the application framework:

* Web – version
* Mobile – version

The timeframe for the system development process is ten weeks; for the finished product, the scheduled system evaluation is March 31, 2015.

* 1. **Feasibility and Risk Analysis**
     1. **Feasibility Standards**

This sectionaddresses the issuesof *application complexity* as well as the anticipated *risks* in *schedule* and *operation* procedures*.* The following factors have been defined in order to verify the project’s feasibility. The table below illustrates these points and the team’s proposition for the development and quality assurance stages of the project.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Standard | Risks / Issues | Proposition |
| Application Complexity | * The various requirements included in the calendar warrants well – defined conditions and proper synergy between the database and the tool. * The integration of the tool to the site itself should also be considered of vital importance | * Proper standards in code development must first be defined, upon establishment of these defined standards, following it is key * The usage of the tools provided by our *adviser*, and a proper understanding of the MVC Framework is essential * Development procedures must be in line with the professional opinions of our *mentors* and *adviser* * For System Integration, it must be done in line with the system |
| Schedule Constraints | * The allotted timeframe for the project development and quality assurance phase is a maximum of 10 weeks. | * Development – wise, the tool’s functions must be assessed if the 10–week development process can accommodate the necessary changes and coding efforts by the team * In the Quality Assurance phase, the tool should be assessed by certain metrics and success factors to be defined in the latter part of this section * A schedule for both *SOFTDEV* and *QUALITY* has been given, and for the success of the development and testing phases, the team’s processes must be in line with this defined schedule |
| Operational Feasibility | * Risk of web - hosting and storing massive amounts of data in the database * Risk of user apathy and unresponsiveness from the target market | * Hosting the site, with large amounts of data may be mitigated by specifying early on with the client, the expected and the actual size of the data to be stored and used for the project * Through proper dissemination in local churches, and on the web – users may be properly oriented with the goal of the tool and the site itself |

Table 1.3 **Feasibility Standards**

* + 1. **Quality Metrics**

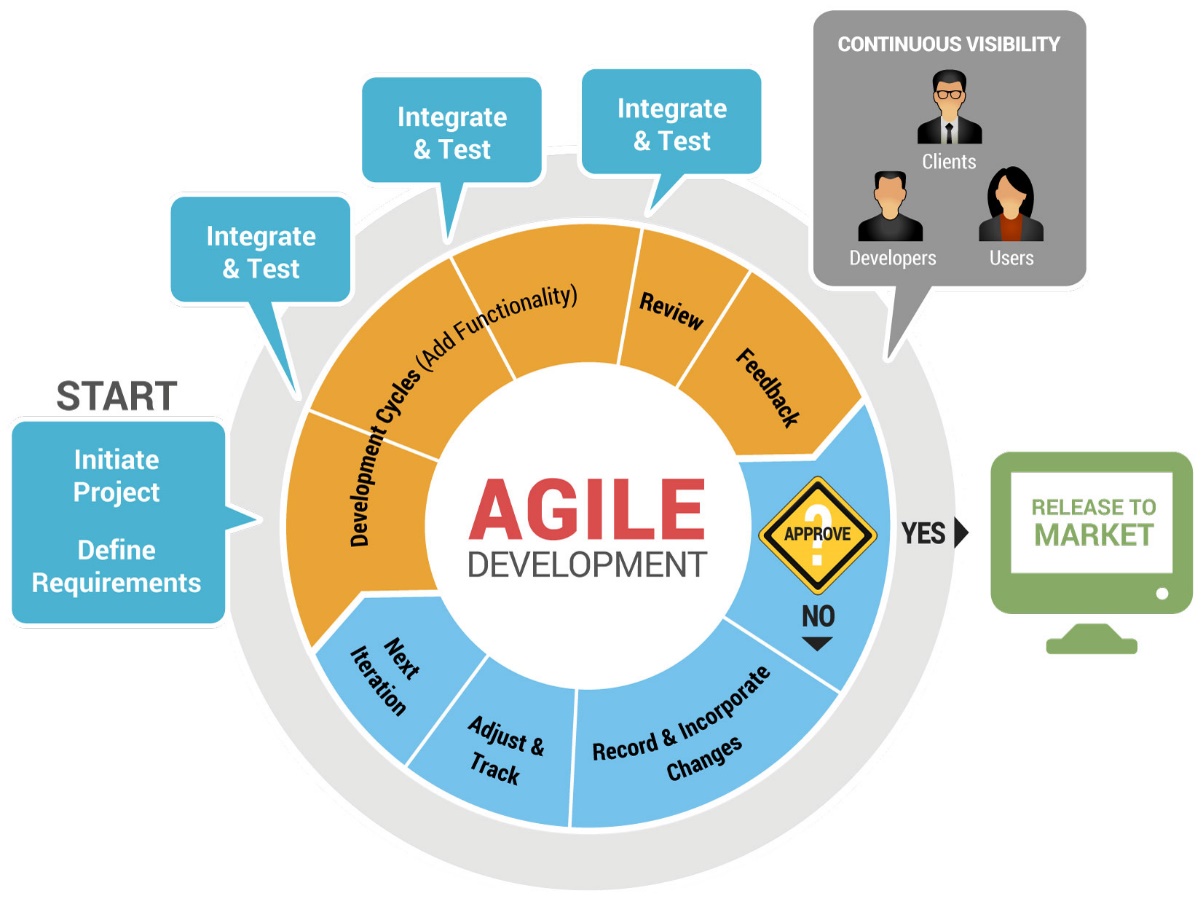
The project may be deemed as successful if the following short – term metrics are satisfied:

* Continuity of development phase – consistent delivery of individually required features during each iteration / cycles, by meeting the scheduled evaluation of March 31, 2015
* Explicit affirmation from client – confirmation of met requirements / expectations by the users
* Convenience, Speed and Reliability – if the proposed tool was able to affect the users positively; if the users find the tool informative, and if the users feedback about the tool’s response includes it being *rapid*, *reliable* and *accurate*
  + 1. **Success Factors**

The tool’s implementation can be considered successful if it meets the following criteria:

* Assurance that the system conforms to the mentioned business requirements and client standards; receiving a passing rate in the Quality Assurance Testing Phase
* Successful integration to the implemented site, which must yield improvement in the user experience
* A positive response by the spiritual audience online; either by their valued response or by their patronization of the system / high utilization
  1. **Management Approach**
     1. **Development**

The development process to be used is the *Agile Methodology.* There will be intensive development, and succeeding iterations (0,1, and 2). Each iteration involves functional integration and detailed change requests, adjustments and tracking – in accordance to client decisions. Bugs and issues may be found during each iteration, when quality assurance testing is done, fixing these bugs will be prioritized after each iteration.

  
Image 1.1 **Agile Methodology, source:** [**Code2u.net**](http://www.code2u.net/)

* + 1. **Communication**

Meetings will be done at least thrice a week. Updates may be given online, for daily scrum. For each iteration, the team will consider each sets of 3 weeks as a sprint. There will be 3 sprints in this term. The sprints will be aligned with each iteration that has been scheduled by the team’s *SOFTDEV* adviser.

  
Image 1.2 **Sprint, source:** [**Kaeru.se**](http://www.kaeru.se/scrum.png)

* + 1. **Quality Assurance**

From the above-mentioned methodology, the Quality Assurance Testing Phase will be following the same process of *Developing, Base-lining, and Testing*.

The processes of which were mentioned above happens each iteration / sprint. The steps inside each phase, involve the following:

* Research and Analysis
* Prototyping and Designing
* Testing and Planning

The following image illustrates the proponents’ intended QAT Phase of the Project (which involves Testing, Quality Control and Quality Assurance):



Image 1.2 **Testing, Quality Control and Quality Assurance,  
 source:** [**SystemsAppsControls.com**](http://systemsappscontrols.com/images/diagram.png)

* + 1. **Roles and Responsibilities**

The following responsibilities have been designated for each team member to ensure the project’s success. The table below illustrates the individual roles of each member.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Roles | Responsibilities |
| Joshua C. Dimapilis | Project Manager / Developer | * Overseeing of the Project Status and Progression * Management and leadership of the Project team * Planning and Evaluation of Development and Quality Assurance |
| Kimberly Mae B. Elizondo | Quality Assurance Tester / Developer | * Quality Assurance Consulting * Monitoring of schedule, iterations and sprints * Business Requirements Analysis |
| Trixia Marie A. Urquiza | Quality Assurance Tester / Developer | * Database Design and Management Consulting * Approval of Change Requests and adjustments * Management of   documentation and scrum |

Table 1.4 **Teams’ Roles and Responsibilities**

* 1. **Technical Approach**
     1. **Technologies for Development**

The following tools are to be used for development:

* Programming languages: PHP, HTML5, CSS3
* Database Server: MySQL
* Web Server: Apache Server
* Coding tools: Yii PHP Framework, Sublime Text
* Mobile Phone Testing: Devices running JellyBean or newer versions of Android
* Documentation tools: Microsoft Office, Microsoft PowerPoint, MySQL Workbench
  + 1. **Use Cases**

*Insert Use Case, from which high – level requirements were derived.*

* 1. **Glossary of Terms**

*Insert a glossary of project – specific terms.*

* Lectionary Cycles
* Movable Liturgical Feasts
* Religious events

1. **Requirements Document**

*The Requirements class of deliverables are produced during the Requirements stage and updated if necessary during the Design, Development, and Integration & Test stages. The purpose of the Requirements class is to accurately define the scope, structure, and high-level functionality of the database application under design.*

1. **Requirements Structure**

*The Requirements class of deliverables is composed of three related documents:*

• The Logical Database Description

• The Requirements Document

• The Requirements Traceability Matrix

1. **Requirements Content**

* 1. **Logical Database Description (LDD)**

*The LDD defines the basic structure of the application at a conceptual level. The LDD focuses on high-level data storage areas, known as entities, the actors that interact with these entities, and quantitative metrics about each entity.*

*The LDD consists of an introduction, a Logical Entity Relationship Diagram (Logical ERD), and a series of entity descriptions that define the relationships between the entities, actor interactions with the entities, and metrics.*

*The LDD is included by reference in the Requirements Document.*

* 1. **Software Requirements Document (SRD)**

*The SRD refers to and expands upon the LDD by defining a set of functional requirements that are specific to each entity described in the LDD. These functions may include component selection, summary listing, data entry & detail display, simple searches, predefined complex searches, predefined reports, and operations.*

*The final section of the SRD is an Analysis Listing, which is used for verification of requirements traceability and project sizing.*

* 1. **Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM)**

*The RTM makes use of the analysis listings in the SRD and its parent SPMP or Component Iteration Plan (CIP) document. The purpose of the RTM is to show that each requirement is related to a specific goal in the SPMP or CIP, that all goals in the project plan have at least one associated requirement, and that no requirements in the SRD are related to non-existent goals.*

1. **Design Document**

*The Design class of deliverables are produced during the Design stage and updated if necessary during the Development and Integration & Test stages. The purpose of the Design class is to accurately define the scope, structure, and high-level functionality of the database application under design.*

1. **Design Structure**

*The Design class of deliverables is composed of three related documents:*

*• The Physical Database Description*

*• The Software Design Document*

*• The Requirements Traceability Report*

1. **Design Content**
   1. **Physical Database Description (PDD)**

*The physical database description defines the basic structure of the application at a conceptual level. The PDD focuses on providing a detailed description of the database structure to be implemented for the application.*

*The PDD consists of an introduction, an Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD) and a series of table and field descriptions that define the relationships between the entities, field characteristics, and business rules.*

*The PDD is included by reference in the Design Document.*

* 1. **Software Design Document (SDD)**

*The design document refers to and expands upon the PDD by defining a set of design elements that are specific to each data area described in the associated requirements document*

*The SDD defines a series of forms, methods, and access control mechanisms to be implemented for each data area described in the current requirements document. These functions include module selection, summary listing forms, data entry & detail forms, simple searches, predefined complex searches, predefined reports, and operations.*

* 1. **Requirements Traceability Matrix (RTM)**

*The RTM makes use of the analysis listings in the SDD and its parent SRD. The purpose of the RTM is to show that each design element is related to a specific requirement in the SRD, that all goals in the project plan have at least one associated requirement, and that no requirements in the SRD are related to non-existent goals.*

1. **Online Help**
2. **Implementation Map**
3. **Test Plan**
4. **Deployment Plan**
5. **Acceptance Plan**
6. **Installation & Acceptance**