**Honours Project Draft**

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*Abstract - This project details the design and development of Recipes For Life an Android application for collaborative recipe management. For generations collaborative cookbooks and recipes have been a way for people to express themselves and share experiences and traditions with others through the alternative format of cooking. But as we increasingly move more and more into a digital age the concept of the collaborative cookbooks could soon be lost in the onslaught of digital information if it is not brought into the 21st century. Many recipe management applications are on offer but none offer the possibility to collaborate on cookbooks and recipes with friends, family and communities - a tradition which has been ingrained in society for many generations. Therefore this project aims to fit this gap in the market and presents a solution which brings the tradition of recipe books to the 21st century through a collaborative recipe management application.*

1. **Introduction**

A recipe book is defined as a “book of directions explaining how to prepare and cook various kinds of foods” (Merriam-Webster, 2014). Although many successful cookbooks do not just represent directions but they represent people’s experiences and their traditions which we can identify with and get excited about often through tantalising pictures, interesting descriptions and innovative ideas (Ruhlman, 2012). For generations collaborative cookbooks and recipes have been a way for people to express themselves and share experiences and traditions with others through the alternative format of cooking. But as we increasingly move more and more into a digital age the concept of the collaborative cookbooks could soon be lost in the onslaught of digital information if it is not brought into the 21st century. Currently there is no applications on the market that offers collaborative recipe management and therefore this project presents a solution to this an Android application called Recipes For Life. This solution aims to bring the tradition of recipe books to the 21st century through collaborative recipe management. The following report outlines design and development process of the solution as well as reflecting on the successes, challenges and lessons learnt from the various aspects of the project.

1. **Background**

Recipes and cookbooks inextricably link with fond memories. Whether it’s a memory of the recipe of your favourite apple pie you used to bake with your grandma, the delicious recipe for chocolate chip cookies you picked up at the charity bake sale or the recipe which holds the secret to your beloved penne arrabiata. Many of us store these memories away by placing our recipes on pieces of paper in the back of cookbooks, creating our own cookbooks and increasingly placing these recipes on technological devices. By storing these recipes it allows us to keep the recipes to look back on and alter as well as sharing with friends and family to develop new experiences and memories together. Although as we reach a point where many of us are storing and sharing our recipes using technology the possibility of collaborative cookbooks and recipes between groups of people could soon been lost. For generations recipe books have enabled others to add new recipes, alter recipes and view other recipes but as we move into this digital age we appear to be losing this tradition. This can be seen when browsing through the Apple and Android application stores there is a large amount of cooking and recipe management applications but none of these apps offer the possibility to collaborate on cookbooks and recipes with friends, families, clubs or even with strangers who have similar interests. The recognition of this sparked interest into the research into traditional cookbooks and the benefits they provide as well as research into the current recipe applications on offer to help understand the viability of the project being presented.

**2.1 Cookbooks As A Historical Document**

Recipes have been a part of society for thousands of years with the earliest recollection of recipes being the De Re Coquinara which dates back to the 5th century AD. Since recipes have played such a major part in society for so many years, cookbooks have often been seen as an informal historical document. Many papers have explored this topic including Mitchell’s paper Cookbooks As A Social And Historical document – A Scottish Case Study. The paper examined whether Scottish cookbooks published between 1890 and 1990 are historical markers of major events and technological advances in society. The paper found that “although cookbooks might not record events in society as historical facts nevertheless their contents are often a response to historical events.” (Mitchell, 2001). Similarly in the book Eat My Words: Reading Women’s Lives Through The Cookbooks They Wrote, the author examines cookery books from the US and UK from the 17th to mid-twentieth century. The book documents how women from “diverse backgrounds have found the homely cookbook a suitable place to record their stories and thoughts as well as their recipes.” The book aimed to tell untold stories of these women from the cookbooks the author examined as well as getting others to consider cookbooks as worthy objects of serious textual analysis. The book demonstrated how recipe books told the history of that time but also how we could still maintain a connection with these recipe books with the author making a strong point “How deep are the connections between us – a 17th century mother and myself –despite the time that has elapsed.” The book showed we could still connect with the individual even though they lived in a time that was polar opposite to ours by bonding through the medium of cooking and recipes (Theophano, 2003). These papers and books mentioned demonstrated how cookbooks can be seen as a historical document which can tell the story of the time and be beneficial in helping others understand that time period through the analysis of these documents. We can see that cookbooks appear to stand the test of time as we can still connect with the documents that are hundreds of years old. To lose cookbooks would be losing a form of documentation that tell us the stories of society during that time period, that tell us about the varying diets of different cultures around the world and that tells about the food and cooking trends during a specific time period.

**2.2 Traditional Cookbooks And Their Benefits**

As well as cookbooks bringing benefits to historians and researchers by acting as an informal historic document, the success of the cookbooks survival over so many years is the many other benefits they provide in particular the collaborative aspects. For example the paper Intensifying Taste, Intensifying Identity: Collectively Through Cookbooks aimed to look at the negatives of community cookbooks by examining whether community cookbooks implicitly rebuke a social order that devalues women’s work by focussing on Lutheran church women. But in fact the author found the process of creating a collaborative cookbook gave a voice to the community through building the cookbook by organizing it, discussing experiences and producing and selling them. The author found the cookbook was not just a way to raise money but also a way to recognise each of ladies knowledge and experience of cooking and share it with those who were interested. (Ferguson, 2012). Similarly the book Recipes For Reading contains a collection of essays that demonstrate the different stories available in cookbooks and in particular community cookbooks. The author states that cookbooks “tell stories – autobiographical in some case, historical sometimes and perhaps factious or idealized in other instances.” A common theme in the book was the way cookbooks were used to voice stories and experiences as the author mentioned recipes were increasingly becoming “readable with great benefit to our knowledge of women’s experiences and discourses” (Bower, 1997). Although the benefits of community cookbooks can be best summarized by the book Eat My Words - “modifications and modernizations of old recipes and the invention of new dishes in a woman’s cookbook represent the combined effort of many people. Contributions may come from past circles, sometimes from one or more cultures and while we tend to think of cooking as a delight to our senses, the relationships formed through these culinary compositions are social, cultural and economic.” (Theophano, 2003). The benefits that are often re-iterated in the papers and book is that cookbooks enable us to have a voice, tell a story and share our experience and knowledge with others. Collaborative cookbooks have often been a way for communities to come together and bond and so to suddenly lose these benefits to the digital age would be a detrimental loss to cooking and to society. Therefore it seems necessary to try and move collaborative cooking into the digital age.

**2.3 Current Recipe Applications**

AllRecipes.com an extremely popular recipe site states that one-third of online cooks use smartphones to look up recipes. They found that 44% of cooks preferred using cooking websites over 19% who preferred to use traditional cookbooks and in the past 15 years the use of cooking websites have surged 207% (All Recipes, 2012). It is clear that technology is becoming the top cooking resource and although traditional collaborative cookbooks have been seen to have many benefits, they are beginning to be lost in the mass offerings of technological cooking resources. Therefore background research then turned to focus on cooking and recipe management on technological devices. The research was predominantly focussed on tablets as they were the devices that appeared to be increasingly more in use in the kitchen with AllRecipes.com stating in 2013 that social referrals came from tablet devices were up 787% from 2012 to 2013 as well as an increase in page views on the website from tablets (All Recipes, 2013). The recognition of the increasing amount of popularity for using tablets in the kitchen can be seen by the amount of kitchen accessories on offer for tablets such as tablet kitchen stands, covers to protect from spillages and styluses to use when cooking instead of touching the screen with dirty hands, an example of this can be seen in figure 1. With accessories like these making their way onto the market and the statistics seen from allrecipes.com tablets seem the way to go when creating technology applications for the kitchen.



*Figure 1: Belkin Kitchen Tablet Mount*

The research was focussed on the applications available for tablets. These applications often fall into two categories either recipe discovery or recipe management with occasionally some apps merging the two of the categories. Below is an analysis of a few of the most popular cooking apps on the market at the moment.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Application Name** | **OS Type** | **Description** | **Features** | **Downfalls** |
| All The Cooks | All OS’s | A social cooking application | Enables users to find new recipes, write reviews as well as add new recipes and a few neat features like shopping lists and conversion features | No collaborative feature |
| Big Oven | All OS’s | A strong recipe management and discovery application. With over 8 million downloads and has won several awards. | Import recipes from websites  Take an image of a recipe and convert to a recipe. | No collaborative feature.  You have to pay for some functionalities. |

MORE ANALYSIS HERE.



*Figure 2: Current applications*

Many of these applications are very popular with a high amount of downloads and star ratings. But all of these applications lacked a collaborative feature that enabled users to set up and maintain shared cookbooks. The research showed there is room on the market for the project and that recipe apps are highly desired and used by a large amount of the population. The research also enabled us to see the successes of the current apps and what users currently like and don’t like with these apps which could work in addition to the collaborative features of this project.

1. **Specification**

This project was the idea of the University of Dundee Applied Computing student Kari McMahon who also undertook the design and development of the project. Therefore this project had no client interaction to gain the specifications for the project. The core aim of the project was to create a minimum viable product that enabled users to collaborate on recipes together in shared cookbooks.

Since the project had no client interaction to meet the core aim of the application the individual student had to create the specifications for the project based on own ideas, data gathering and research.

* 1. **What Is A Minimum Viable Product?**

A description of a minimum viable product can best be described by technopedia:

*“A minimum viable product (MVP) is the the most pared down version of a product that can still be released. An MVP has three key characteristics:*

* *It has enough value that people are willing to use it or buy it initially*
* *It demonstrates enough future benefit to retain early adopters*
* *It provides a feedback loop to guide future development*

*The catch to this development technique is that it assumes that early adopters can see the vision or promise the final product and provide the valuable feedback needed to guide developers forward. “*

* (Technopedia, Unknown)

By creating a minimum viable product it enables you to gauge the market need for a product by trying to maximise the amount of learning for the minimum amount of engineering hours. A minimum viable product helps the developers create products that are market led and that are desired by consumers by accelerated learning. This project aims to present a minimum viable product that demonstrates a collaborative recipe management application. The challenge in creating the specifications for this mvp is that there is a large amount of recipe applications on the market with a significant amount of features on offer. This already sets up a high expectation for the standard of recipes. So the challenge in creating the specification for the product is by setting minimum requirements that are do able in the time frame and are primarily focussed on the core aim of the product but also having enough functionality to put the app on a level playing field with current recipe applications.

* 1. **Initial Specification**

The initial specification for the project was developed based on the students own ideas and research from applications on the market. The specification document type selected for the project was of the format suggested by the IEEE requirements guidelines. The choice of using the formalised IEEE requirements over creating user stories[[1]](#footnote-1) was that the specifications were coming from the individual student and not the client therefore in this case formalised requirements seemed more appropriate than user stories which are very customer oriented.

The initial requirements were an informal list of requirements. The requirements were in two categories functional and non-functional and were set out with shall, should and may. Shall meaning the requirements that should definitely be developed. Should meaning the requirements that should be developed if there is time and may meaning the requirements that could be may be developed if there is time. The initial requirements proved as a starting point for understanding the applications functionalities. With a list of possible application requirement functionalities gathered from research, a survey was then created to learn more about the demographics for the application and to help prioritise the functionalities and find any new functionalities based on the target markets needs and desires. An example of these initial requirements can be seen below:

The application shall enable users to create account.

The application shall work offline

*Figure 3: Requirements specification example for functional and non-functional requirements*

* 1. **Data Gathering**

A survey was placed on the website SogoSurvey.com. SogoSurvey was selected over other popular survey sites like Google Forms or SurveyMonkey as it was free to use, gave a selection of different questions types and provided good analysis tools. The survey asked for anyone over the age of 18 who was interested in cooking particularly those interested in the use of technology when cooking to fill out the survey. The survey was distributed via email, on cooking forums and through communication with those who were interested in the project. The survey aimed to understand people’s interests in using technology to cook with and the devices and applications they use to do this to help better understand the market being targeted. As well as present the 17 possible functionalities set out in the initial specifications to be rated in order of usefulness as well as welcome any other functionality suggestions.

The survey received 19 responses with 13 of the participants being female and 6 being male with the participant’s ages ranging from 18 – 78. Several of the participants in the survey were from a cooking background where their occupations were a pastry chef, dietician and private chef. A summary of some of the question responses can be seen below.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Question Summary** | **Response Summary** |
| Percentage of participants who frequently use recipe books, apps, recipe websites | 63.69% responded to frequently by selecting 4 or 5 in the scale  1 (Not at all) – 5 (All the time) |
| Percentage of participants who use smartphones or tablets in the kitchen | 78.95% stated they used smartphones or tablets in the kitchen |
| Percentage of participants who were interested in using the project being presented | 47.4% responded yes  26.3% responded possibly  21% responded no |

*Figure ?: Summary of some of the survey responses*

The responses from the survey showed the participants gathered had a clear interest in cooking using technology, the application being presented and from a wide range backgrounds. Therefore they seemed the right match to take into consideration their rating of the applications features. These ratings were then used in connection with the initial requirements document to create the final requirements document. Some interesting additional features were also suggested in the survey such as calculate ingredient pricing and calculate nutrition information. The data gathering was really beneficial to backing up the interest in the product and helping to create a market led requirements document. The full survey results can be found in the appendix.

* 1. **Finalised Specification**

The finalised specification was then created based on the data gathering from the survey, the student’s ideas and research. This was done by a frequency table generated by SoGoSurvey which showed the amount of people who ranked a certain requirement at that ranking e.g. rank 1 is the most useful requirement. This was then considered with the initial requirements document to create the final document. Some of the requirements that were not ranked so highly by the participants ended up high in the final requirements as they were essential to the creation of the application. The requirements in the document that are marked as shall are the requirements essential to creating a minimum viable product. The full specification document can be found in the appendix and an example requirement is seen below in figure ? .

**R5 Cookbook Privacy**

**Description:** The user shall be able to set cookbook to private or public

**Rationale:** This is essential as it gives users the choice of who is displayed to the public

**Risk:** High

**Priority:** High

*Figure 4: Example of finalised requirement*

* 1. **Creating Specification Flexibility And Managing Requirements**

Creating a formalised requirements document as discussed in section 3.4 is often associated as something rigid and fixed. Since the project was an individual’s idea and not a contractual agreement with anyone this enabled some flexibility in the document. To help create flexibility the technique of using a task board which is popular in the Agile methodology was used. The flexibility was created by splitting the formalised requirements document into smaller requirements in a user story style and then storing them in an online task board called Trello in the same priority as listed in the document. The Trello task board allows for flexibility as you can easily move a requirements priority around based on changes in the project and therefore this makes the project more adaptable to change.

The task board was used to manage the project requirements for the rest of the project after the finalised specification was set. This meant requirements for the project priority could easily be moved around based on new information when developing or redesigning aspects of the application. This flexibility helped create a project that was led by information gained throughout the process instead of requirements simply being fixed at the start of the project. An example of a scenario when this was really useful is the requirements R1 Recipe Management was above the requirement R2 Account Creation and when it came to the development stage it was clear to see that creating an account should be developed over recipe management as a user’s account was often linked with recipe management. Splitting the requirements into smaller more manageable requirements seen in figure 4 was also really useful as it split tasks into easier to manage chunks and enabled more flexibility for example in the time scale of development it appeared that creating a recipe and then creating a cookbook were more important tasks to achieve than deleting a recipe. So having the requirements split up like this on the task board allowed an easy change of priorities. As time went on the project sometimes it was clear requirements needed to be add that were not initially thought about in the final specification document and so the task board enabled easy add and removal of requirements based on new information.

**In the document:**

**R2. Account Creation**

**Description:** The user shall be able to create an account.

**Rationale:** This is necessary as it allows the user access to the application.

**Risk:** High

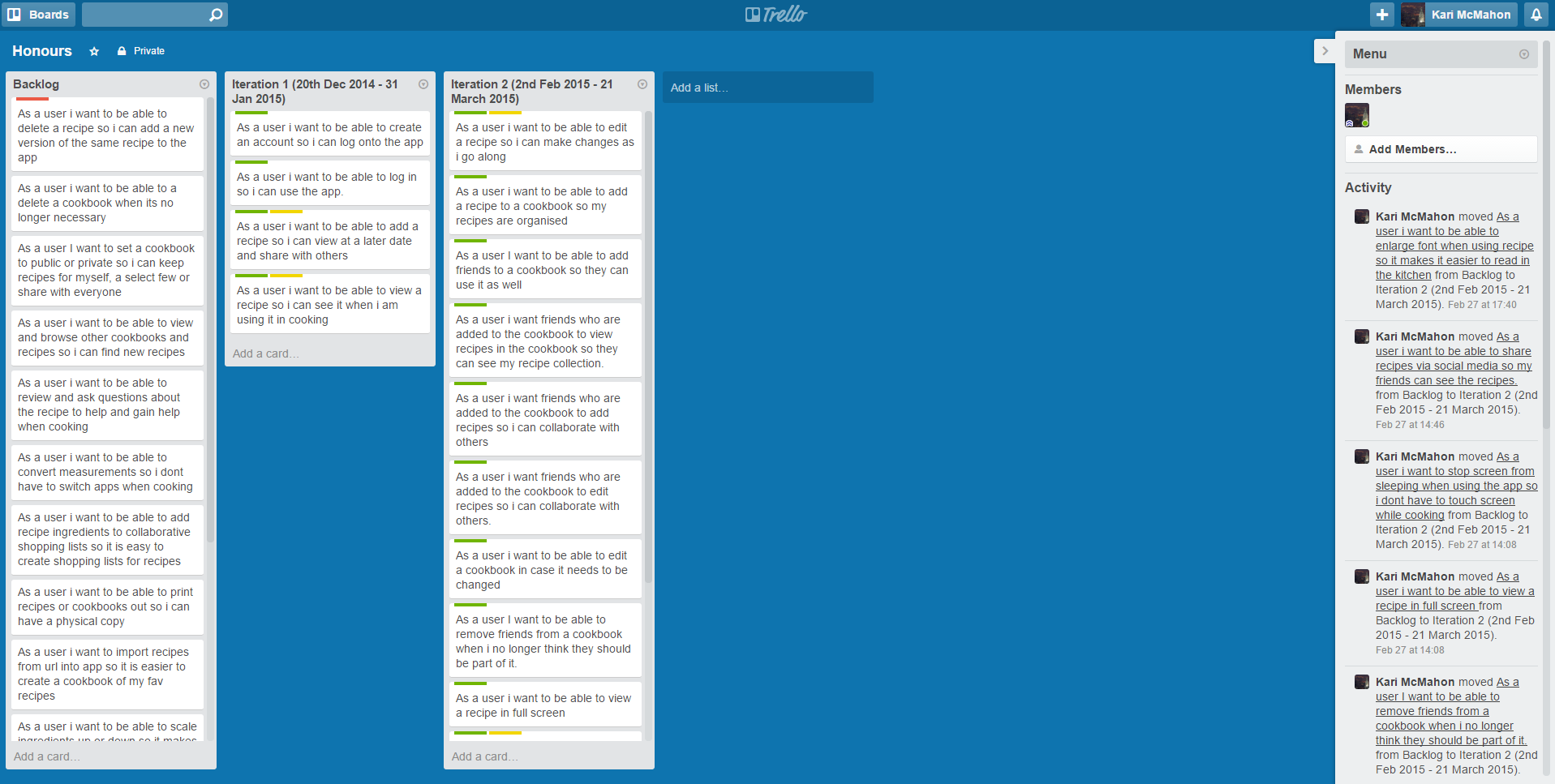
**Priority:** High

**In the task board:**

As a user I want to be able to create an account so I can log onto the app

As a user I want to be able to log in so I can use the app.

*Figure 4: Contrast of document and task board requirements*



*Figure 5: Trello task board for project*

**Project Management**

* **Methodology**
* **Deliverables**
* **Log book**
* **Supervisor Meetings**
* **Gantt Chart**
* **Risk Assessment**
* **Trello mention only a minor amount**
* **Sprint backlogs**
* **Mention the original project plan**

**Design**

**Design Decisions**

* **OS / Device Selection**
* **Development Tools Selection**
* **Design Patterns**
* **Language Selection**
* **Database Selection**

**Application Design**

* **Class diagram**
* **Database design**
* **Design sketches**
* **Target Market**
* **Ethics and participants**
* **Studies**
* **Refactoring and testing strategy**

Before implementation could start on the project several design decisions had to be made which can be seen below.

**OS / Device Selection**

As stated earlier the application would be developed predominately for tablets as they are increasingly becoming more popular for use in the kitchen. This meant a tablet operating system needed to be selected before development. In terms of tablet operating systems there are three main options you can develop for which are Android, IOS or Hybrid / Web apps. In 2014 IDC.com stated the worldwide smartphone operating system market share for Q2 2012 was 84.7% for Android and 11.7% for ios with others making up 3.7% of the market share , they stated the predominant vendors market share was 24.4% with Samsung and 11.7% with Apple and in 2012 IDC.com stated the tablet OS market share was 53.8% Apple and Android 42.7% (IDC, n.d.), (IDC, 2014), (McCracken, 2013). In terms of the two major operating system competitors it is quite a close call between them but Android comes out slightly stronger having a wider overall reach over Apple. To help make the decision personal knowledge and research was used to weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of each which can be seen in figure 1 and 2.

**Figure 1: Advantages of Android, IOS and Native Web Apps[[2]](#footnote-2)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Android** | **IOS** | **Hybrid / Web Apps** |
| Already experienced in Android development | Large amount of resources available for help | Works on both operating experience |
| Not as many recipe applications available on android hence more market share for the application | Popular operating system | Has some experience of html/css with minor javascript experience |
| Large amount of resources available for help | Standardized marketplace | Save time as they port to multiple platforms |
| Standardized market place | Easier to build nicer UX/UI features | Merge web and native features |
| Easier to build nicer UX/UI features | Make use of own hardware and software features | Consistency between apps |
| Make use of own hardware and software features |  |  |

**Figure 2: Disadvantages of Android, IOS and Native Web Apps1**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Android** | **IOS** | **Hybrid / Web Apps** |
| Only covers one OS | Only covers one OS | Little help available, it’s relatively new in comparison to Android or IOS |
|  | No experience with ios or objective C development | Complex to set up and fidgety |
|  | Need to own a mac to develop so would only be able to work from computing building | No centralized market place. |
|  |  | Often work arounds are needed when porting to different apps |
|  |  | Web apps cannot work offline |

With Android leading the worldwide market share in smartphones in the last year and having the largest amount of advantages with the smallest amount of disadvantages Android was a naturally choice. Although hybrid/web apps were also a strong choice but the main reason for not selecting this option was the lack of support available at the moment was a concern especially for a large project like this. The operating system that was selected was Android and the device that was used to test the application was a Samsung Galaxy Tab S4 as Samsung is the largest Android vendor according to IDC.com (IDC, 2014), so it felt best to test on a Samsung device.

**Development Tools Selection**

To develop on Android several design decisions had to be made. The main decision is the IDE to develop on, there are two main IDE’s.to choose from which is Eclipse and Android Studio. The default is Eclipse with Android Studio being an intellij editor which is set to replace Eclipse at some point in the future but is currently in its beta stage. The choice for the project was Eclipse due to the fact Android Studio is still it’s beta stages and may be less stable than Eclipse which is an important factor when taking on a large project, it’s better to work with something stable and has support.

The emulator selection for the project is Genymotion. Genymotion is an android emulator which is trusted by 1500000 developers (Genymotion, n.d.). This is the alternative in comparison to the Android emulators provided and from past experience of using both there is a significant difference in speed and Genymotion is a lot quicker to use.For unit testing Junit will be used as the android test suites are based on Junit (Android, n.d.) And refactoring would be done on the project based on the refactoring rules that can be found in the appendix.

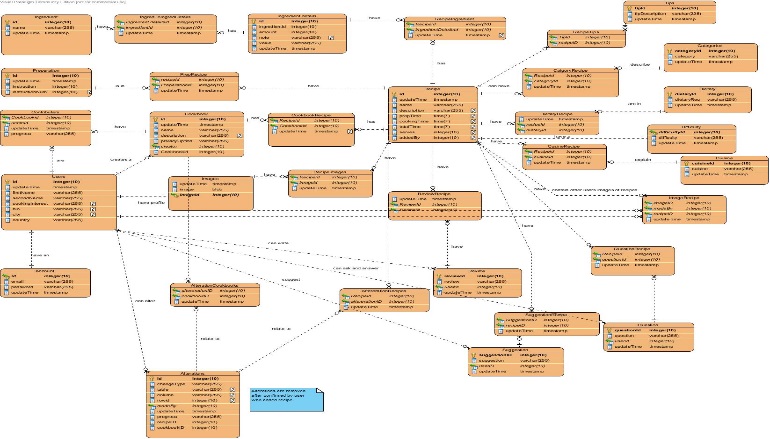
The versioning control system that was to be used for the project as Github. It enables you to access files anywhere, revert to old versions and store a range of files whether it’s code or a word document. The Github GUI feature also it is easy to manage commits without having to use the console. Already having experience with Github from several modules project work and also having a product account made it an appropriate choice. Also with over 6 million people using Github there is a lot of support available if struggling with any Github features (Github, n.d.).

**Database Design**

The application will be storing and handling a lot of data, so database consideration was a large section of the design stage of the project. Android has a SQLite database built into the phone which enables you to query a database on the phone without having to connect to the internet enabling the application to work offline. The developer can also have an option of syncing the SQLite database with another SQLite database or SQL database on the server when there is internet available. Working offline was a consideration when designing the application as users should be able to access recipes or grocery lists when offline and be able to access social aspects as new recipes added when internet is available. Based on the knowledge of Android having a built in SQLite database it seemed as if that would a natural choice but then from research found that CouchDB offered an option to have a NoSql database on the Android device. At first glance NoSql seemed like the best option for the data in the application as with SQL there was going to be a large amount of tables and quite a few complex joins. But then with closer analysis it seemed harder to visualise queries necessary for the application with CouchDB and with it being relatively new with lack of support and documentation for Android it just did not seem the right fit for the application.

The final database design decision was a SQLite database on the Android phone which would sync with a SQL database on the server. They would sync through passing xml or json via php. The syncing would occur on whenever an internet connection is available based on last changed time. SQL was choosen over SQLite for the server side mainly because SQLite doesn’t have a strong database browser that makes it easy to view large amounts of data without it costing large amounts of money whereas SQL has free database browsers that can handle this. The choice of database browser for SQL server is mysql and to view sqlite in Android using the SQLite database browser.

After these decisions were made the database tables and columns were designed. This was quite an iterative process and changed quite a few times based on design sketches or requirements. The database design can be seen in figure 3 and also in the appendix.



**Figure 3: Database Design**

**Project Planning**

Being such a large project various tools and techniques needed to be selected to help manage the project and make sure it’s on a track including the selection of a software development process. The software development process selected was the iterative approach. The approach enables you to gain all your initial requirements then do iterations where you take 2 or 3 high priority requirements develop them in a timeframe of 2 -3 weeks , test , refactor and evaluate. The approach enables you to maintain user centred design and approach throughout the project as well making sure it is well tested and maintain. The approach is a way to create a product with users in mind and enables flexibility with changing requirements and design making it easier to get the core aspects of the application done. The decision of the software development process was decided against two other approaches which was Waterfall and Agile. Waterfall was not appropriate as it is not flexible and has no room for user centred design. Agile was appropriate but was too client and team focussed which was not relevant to the project. Iterative has a lot of similar principles to Agile but is less client focussed such as there is no team retrospectives or daily stand ups so iterative seemed a better option for the project.

To manage the project various tools were selected. Trello was used to manage the project requirements as it is easy to categorise requirements into sections, colour code and move them around which is great when using an iterative approach where requirements could be changing. Minutes was used to track supervisor meetings which were a good way to see progress being made each week and log books were used to track notes, ideas, thoughts as well as document daily progress. Github also logs progress as for the project as it’s easy to see when things are being committed.

A project plan was created early in the project to document the overall plan for the supervisor. This was then moved into Gantt chart to help visualise all the tasks and milestones for the project over the year, the gantt chart was used as a project overview. For each of the development iterations a backlog would be used to split up requirements into small tasks so it was easy to see progress being made in iterations and what still had to be done. A risk assessment was also created for the project to help understand the risks could occur and how to manage them.

**Application design**

The application will be designed with a Model-View-Controller pattern as the application is heavily database focussed and enables me to keep the business logic and view separate. The benefits of the pattern is that it limits code duplication and enforces code re-use making code more flexible and easy to test functionality independently (Kotek, 2002)

**Design Sketches**

Initially when coming up with the project idea and making design decisions, a few design sketches were drawn on paper. Then after all the design decisions were finalised the design sketches were moved from paper to Axure which would then be used to gain users opinions before development started. The design sketches enabled an iterative process as it inspired new requirements and caused changes to the database design that was not originally thought of. In figure 4 is an image of the paper and axure design sketches. More can be seen in the appendix.

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**Figure 4: Design Sketches**

**Ethics**

The project/application is user centred so to be able to design and implement the application based on user feedback an ethics form has to be created and submitted to the ethics committee. An ethics form outlines the various techniques involving users that will be to create a user centred application. The techniques chosen were an anonymous survey, interviews/focus groups, user testing and evaluation. An anonymous survey was used to gather information about the target market and help gather/prioritise requirements for the application, interviews/focus groups to gain opinions on design sketches and application idea, user testing to understand how usable and easy to understand the application and an evaluation against a popular recipe app to see if it could compete on the market. Ethics enables you to undertaken user studies in the correct manner.

Participant gathering needs to be added …..

**Target Market**

Before developing the application focus was put on understanding the target market that would be using the application. This was done through market research through usage of popular cooking apps, surveys and interviews and online research. A summary of the target market that would use this application is users of any age and gender who are competent with technology and have used technology in the kitchen to some extent whether its recipes from the internet, digital scales or timers or cooking apps.To help demonstrate the type of users that would use the application personas were developed to be used throughout the process. An example persona is shown below and the rest can be found in the appendix. The

**Implementation And Testing**

**JSON – Example of JSON**

**GUI Challenges – Dialogs, Action Bar, Typeface, Making it unique**

**Background process**

**Errors in syncing**

**Changes database design**

**Handling deletion and edits in syncing**

**Orientation**

**Application**

**Server Side**

**Challenges**

**Achievements**

**Things to be improved**

**Refactoring**

**Unit Testing as you go**

**Action bar support**

**Responsive deisgn**

**Images of app**

**Obsecure Errors**

**Unique id**

**Security**

**Types of testing**

**Debugging challenges**

**Separate database for unit testing**

**Evaluation**

**Design sketch sessions**

**Usability.**

**Evaluation against another app**

**Nielsins Usability Heuristics ?**

**Prototypes**

**Computational accuracy e.g. times etc**

**Final Product**

**Critical Appraisal**

**Summary & Conclusion & Future**

**References**

**Appendix**

**Acknowledgements**

1. ## User Story - A user story is a tool used in Agile development to capture a description of a software feature from an end-user perspective. (TechTarget, n.d.)

   [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. (Budiu, n.d.)**,** (Gorbsky, 2013)**,** (McCracken, 2013) [↑](#footnote-ref-2)