# *Lab 1 – HVP Case Study, Résumé, SDLC Methodologies and Project Roles*

Date assigned: Friday, August 26, 2016

Date due: **Friday, August 26, 2016, 12:00 p.m.**

**Learning Objectives**

Upon successful completion of this lab exercise, the student will be able to:

* Understand the basics of the case study for Happy Valley Kennels
* Update their resume with their most recent work experience
* Proceed with their time management assignments
* Understand System Development Life Cycle and Methodologies
* Understanding the Project Team
* Understand Agile development methods

To do:

**Part 1 – Happy Valley Kennels Case Study Introduction**

Save this document as a Word document named **YourUserName\_E11\_L01\_Intro.docx** in your 420-E11 folderin your home drive. The document will hold your answers for your lab.

Go to the Systems I course in Moodle. Read the entire document called Happy Valley Kennels Case Study – Initial Interview provided on the case study course website. Also look at the Happy Valley Kennel Price List document. You will need to refer to these documents often for this course and others, so reading it thoroughly is very important.

1. What is the project role that “You” have in the interview with the Reads?

System Analyst

1. How are reservations made at this time? How do the Reads want to change the reservation system?

Right now most reservations are made by phone, but they feel as though they’re losing clients because they have so many people who as if they can make reservations online.

1. What is the benefit to Happy Valley Kennels (HVK) to developing this system?

They can attract more customers by having online options available to them for booking.

1. How many runs are there at HVK? How many are covered? How many are designed to accommodate large dogs?

8 runs are covered, 16 can accommodate larger dogs

1. How do the Reads decide which run to assign a dog to?

It’s based on how large the dog is, what time of year it is and how much the dogs will bark

1. What extra services does HVK provide for the dogs? What times are they performed?

Walks are done at 7am, before it gets too hot, playtime is at 4pm and dogs are groomed throughout the day starting at 10am

1. What time(s) are the feeding(s) for the dogs?

The dogs are fed at 5pm and (if requested), they get fed at 8am as well.

1. Are there items that Sally talks about that should be recorded on the Kennel Cards that are not on the Sample Kennel Cards (Exhibit 2)?

The date of their vaccinations

1. Why does Sally record the time that the dog is brought to the Kennel? Does she need to do this?

They used to give discounts if they arrived after noon, but they stopped. She just does it now by force of habit.

1. Sally indicates that she should record something on the kennel card for each dog that is brought in. What is it that she wants to record?

She should be recording the date of the dog’s vaccinations that they’re aware of how up to date each dog is and know whether or not the dogs are out of date.

1. What additional information needs to be kept for the cats?

If they’re indoor or outdoor cats, whether or not they’re declawed and if they’re litter trained. (Cats need to be little trained)

1. What is the notes section of the contract used for? When does Sally fill it in?

Used to keep track of dogs special needs or if there’s any extra information about the dog that they should keep in mind.

1. Calculate the total cost for the following dogs kenneled at HVK. Show the logic on how you arrived at the cost.
   1. A border collie (medium size dog) is dropped off on Tuesday and picked up on Friday afternoon at 3:00 p.m.

The dog was there for 4 days and picked up after noon on Friday, so they get charged for 4 days for a medium sized dog. So they charged 44.00$ for it since they didn’t have any extra stuff or discounts.

* 1. A Great Dane (large dog) is dropped off on Friday and picked up on Monday morning. The owner provides the dog’s food. The dog must be given a pill for a stomach ailment every morning. The owner also wants the dog walked every day.

The dog stays for 3 days, they get walked every day and must take a pill every day. So the cost of a large dog is 12.00$ a day, plus 4.00$ for the walk, plus 1.00$ for the pill, so 17.00$ a day. They’re there for 3 days, so that’s 51.00$, plus a 10% discount, dropping the price to 45.90$.

* 1. Three pugs (small dogs) stay at the kennel from Sunday to Saturday afternoon. The owner wants the dogs to have some play time with other dogs. Because the dogs are all related, they share the same dog run

They have 3 small dogs that are staying for 7 days. So 10$ per dog, per day, so that makes it 210$ for the dogs to stay. They also want daily playtime, so that’s an extra 2$ a day, per dog. That makes it 252$ for the dogs, but they also share a dog run, giving them a 10% discount. That brings it down to 226.8. Then finally they have 3 or more dogs, which is another 7% discount, giving them a final cost of 210.92$.

* 1. A St. Bernard (large dog) and a black lab (medium dog) are at the kennel from Friday afternoon until the following Wednesday morning. The owner brings the food for them. They are kept in separate runs and both get morning walks and play time. The black lab also receives a daily grooming.

A large dogs will cost 12$ a day and a medium dog will cost 11$ a day. They stay for 5 days, which will be 115$. They each cost 6$ a day for walk and play time, costing them 175$. The black lab also gets groomed every day for 4$ a day, making it 195$. So that’s 90$ for the St. Bernard and 105$ for the Black lab. However they get a 10% discount on the black lab since they brought in their own food, bringing the price down to 81$ for the St. Bernard. So the price of the two together is 186$. 176$- different walking and grooming prices for different sized dogs.

1. What does Sally do with the pink copy of the contract after the pet is picked up? What happens to them eventually?

She keeps them in a big pile that’s their “filing system” and it’s all their closed contracts. Eventually she gives them all to an accountant who keeps their books.

1. Does the interview reveal any other potential systems that could be developed for the Reads and Happy Valley Kennels? If yes, what are they?

They could have a database for all the dog food they have left, how much of each they have in stock. They could also have a system that tells them what all needs to be done for a dog run after the dog has left and show the maintenance required, kind of like a ticket system for things that need to be done. The can also have an online payment system.

1. What do “You” have to discuss with the Reads on your next visit?

I can go with them to present a prototype and a user interface for them to test out so that they can check it out.

1. What are two parts of the business that you do not have enough information on to develop a system with complete confidence that you are going to be correct?

You don’t know that much about the payment system, in terms of how they want people paying. Do people pay by credit, debit, or cash? Should they accept PayPal or bitcoin? Do they accept checks? There’s a lot of different payment methods that people can want to use, but they won’t necessarily support all of it.

**Part 2 – Time Management**

Write a one paragraph proposal of the format that you are going to use to complete your time management assignments this semester. Describe the format of your to-do list and scheduling, and what tool(s) you are going to use to track the information. Discuss this with the teacher, and get approval of your proposal before leaving the lab.

I was planning on using a simple to do list in excel that has what needs to get done, when it needs to get done by, and any upcoming tests or anything I know will be coming soon. This will be organized by class so that I can just look under the classes heading and find out what needs to get done for each class. With an excel sheet I can also keep all my previous weeks organized reverse chronologically further down in the file so that the upper most one is the current week and I can see if there’ anything from previous weeks that ended up not getting completed. I can keep everything that needs to get done all in one file. Or I can do it in separate spreadsheets and have one listed per week, I don’t know exactly how I’ll organize it yet.

**Part 3 – Résumé**

Locate the most recent copy of your résume. Many of you just updated it as part of your co-op report. Save the document as YourUserName\_E11\_Resume.docx in your H drive.

Update your résumé as follows **and get feedback from the teacher before you submit it** for marking:

* Add your work experience from your summer employment. Use the same format as exists currently in your résumé. Remember to focus on the achievements and skills that you demonstrated during your employment, rather than describing what you did.
* Move your Work Experience section before your Education section, if you had an IT related job this summer. If you did not have an IT related job, leave the Education section before the Work Experience section.
* Update your Education section with any notable academic achievements from 1st year such as the Honour List or awards received.
* Update the Technical Skills section with the skills you will learn during this semester. Use your course outlines to extract the languages and tools that you will use.
* Update the Interests section with any additional interests or activities that you are involved in.

**Part 4 – System Development Methodologies**

1. Suppose you are a project manager using a waterfall development-based methodology on a large and complex project. Your manager has just read an article on the Internet that advocates replacing this methodology with prototyping and comes to you requesting that you switch. What would you say?

I’d recommend sticking with a waterfall development since the system is very large and therefore requires a lot more planning since there’s more things that can go wrong with it.

1. Giving reasons for your answer based on the type of system being developed, suggest the most appropriate software methodology that might be used as a basis for the development of the following systems:
2. A system to control anti-lock braking in a car.

Throw away prototyping: There’s a lot of constant testing to be done since they need to make sure that the system works, is reliable, consistent and safe. There’s a lot of going back and making constant changes to make adjustments.

1. A university accounting system that replaces an existing system.

Dealing with money, it’s a big deal if the system has any major issues, so I’d use a waterfall development so that you can make sure every previous step is done before starting something new, that way you minimize errors.

1. An interactive travel planning system that helps users plan journeys with the lowest environmental impact.

I’d use agile development. It sounds like a relatively small system without a huge impact if something small goes wrong, and agile development means you can constantly adjust the system to account for new travel routes, new environmental conscious technologies, etc.

3. Name 3 different project team roles and briefly explain their role and responsibilities.

Project manager: manages team of analysts, programmers, testers, etc. Assigns team resources, serves as the primary point of contact for the team.

Business analyst: Identifies how the system provides value. Designs the new business process and policies.

Developers: Develop and test the system as specified in the design phase. Integrate various system components to build the whole system.

**Part 5 – Agile Software Development**

1. Explain how the principles underlying agile methods lead to the accelerated development and deployment of software.

With agile development you can deploy an incomplete system that has all the base requirements and over months you can add certain smaller functionalities. That way people can have the system up and running early and have people on the system immediately.

1. When would you recommend *against* the use of an agile method for developing a software system?

For certain things, for sure agile isn’t necessarily the way to go. For larger and more complex systems, agile shouldn’t be used, especially if there’s already an older system in place. That way you can have a complete system and slowly deploy it in test environments and then when it works, deploy it everywhere.

1. Explain how a sprint cycle works in Scrum.

A spring cycle works by having a new feature added to an agile developed system every few weeks. Every say, two weeks, you have a new feature added to the system and each new functionality is part of a new sprint cycle.

1. In Scrum, the team has a short meeting each day. What is the reason for this daily meeting? Each member of the team must answer three questions in each meeting. What are they?

Scums are used to constantly keep everyone on the team up to date one where things are at. The three questions are: what have they done, what they’re going to do and anything they need help with.

**To submit**

Upload two files to Moodle:

* YourUserName\_E11\_L01.docx with the answers to Part 1 of this lab
* YourUserName\_E11\_Resume.docx