

FINAL MAJOR PROJECT - INTERNET ENGINEERING (H622)

Developing a device-agnostic, real-time ARS/PRS system with support for broadcasting rich interactive content

Progress Report

Author: Thomas USHER

Supervisor: Dave PRICE

Date: October 3, 2010

Version: 1.0

1 Project Summary

1.1 Introduction

Audience Response Systems (ARS), more commonly referred to as 'clickers' have been used with varying degrees of success in educational establishments around the world for numerous years. Their use as a means to improve interactivity between students and instructors in an educational environment has been widely documented, with research indicating notable effects on student responsiveness, involvement and success. While this project will not involve additional research in to the value of PRS systems, it will attempt to highlight and enhance upon "The give-and-take atmosphere encouraged by use of clickers which... makes the students more responsive in general" [4].

From using these clickers from a students' perspective, I have noted two primary issues with the current implementation of these ARS systems:

- The devices are limited in what can be displayed on an individual users' device - while the majority have no displays at all, those that do typically only show which number/letter the user has selected. This limitation restricts interaction to simple question and answer style communication, as well as limiting potential for individual or group specific broadcasts.
- Specific clicker hardware is required. While they can be relatively cheap, costs do increase with complexity and they are single-purposes devices. In most cases, specialist receiver hardware is also required and in larger scale cases, technicians are required to maintain these systems.

This project will attempt to solve the above issues by creating a 'next-generation' ARS system for use on any system with a relatively modern web-browser and the ability to access the local network. While the system should be platform and device agnostic, the increasing popularity of Apple's iPad and other tablet computers to enhance textbooks in education provides an ideal device around which to build and test the system within the time constraints (although it should not use any tablet or device specific implementations).

Clickers exist to improve interactivity during lectures, helping to engage students in the subject, improve attention-span and providing additional ways for students to feel personally involved in the subject. Secondly, facilitating real-time feedback allows lecturers to tailor their approach based on the class response - for example, the lecturer might broadcast a set of questions about the current topic, if a large percentage of students answer incorrectly, the lecturer might wish to attempt another explanation. This project should maintain all of these benefits while building on the types of content which can be broadcast, as well as adding additional forms of interactivity where possible.

The system should be built around an extensible framework; allowing additional types of content to be created for broadcast, and to allow the system to be used in other use cases, such as school classrooms and business meetings.

1.2 Reasons for Project Choice

Throughout my education I have been interested in ways to enhance learning through technology and interactivity. I often envisioned how a ARS might work before I first used clicker technology in my first year at Aberystwyth University, and after I'd used them, have since been thinking about how they can be improved, and how we can further real-time interactive education.

I have personally noted a significant increase in responsiveness and interest shown by fellow students when clickers have been used in lectures, noting that others seem to pay more attention when interactivity is introduced as opposed to when they are being 'talked at' and that post-lecture discussion is more oriented around lecture material when clickers were used.

Unfortunately, it is a relatively uncommon occurrence to see these clickers being used, while almost every student tends to have a laptop, tablet computer or smartphone in front of them. There have also been numerous reports of educational departments supplying all of their students with iPads or laptops. I envision that developing a ARS system which works on these more common devices will encourage more frequent usage of this type of interactivity.

The technical challenges in this project were also interesting to me; I would need to facilitate real-time asynchronous communication to hundreds of devices at a time, work out how best to transfer and structure data for transfer and develop a means to collect and collate data returned from users' devices.

2 Background

Developing an effective system requires extensive research in to existing ARS solutions, devices which need to be supported, and technologies to be used in developing the project.

2.1 Existing ARS Solutions

A quick Google search for 'Audience Response System' quickly reveals the extent of the ARS market, with many companies producing their own specific hardware and software implementations. While the majority of products available are similar, I will take a more detailed look at a few.

2.1.1 Qwizdom

Qwizdom is the ARS system used by the Computer Science department at Aberystwyth University and is therefore the only one with which I have any direct experience. They provide two hardware solutions for learners:

- A keypad with a small E-ink display which shows the currently selected answer (the units currently used by Aberystwyth University are older versions of these units with an LCD display).
- A keypad with a larger LCD display with the ability to display the current question and answers.

These interact via RF to a unit attached to a computer. The computer needs to be running ActionPoint, a PowerPoint/Keynote plugin which instructors can use to integrate questions in to their slideshows. When an ActionPoint slide is being displayed during a lecture, students' can submit answers to the question which is then immediately updated in ActionPoint. The lecturer can choose to display a graph of responses which can be reacted on immediately, or saved for reporting.

Qwizdom also supplies additional hardware for instructors to interact with their slides, including a tablet-style device.

This keypad style of ARS seems to be the most basic, tried and tested implementation, with other companies providing similar solutions to Qwizdom include; KEEPad, ShowMode, Votech, Group Dynamics and PowerCom, all of which do not offer anything beyond this type of interaction.

The issues with this keypad-style are what I noted in the introduction of this report; limited displays and the requirement for dedicated hardware. The integration with PowerPoint seems to be a good way of encouraging the use of these devices as a supplement to existing slideshow-based teaching, but I feel it makes the interactivity too oriented around slides where they could easily exist as separate entities if the device could display more information.

2.1.2 IML, Genee World

IML and Genee World are companies which both provide standard keypad based ARS', but have additional systems which are more in line with what I am trying to achieve with my project.

"IML enotes" is a product focused on group meetings; allowing users on laptops to type feedback on a discussion topic and submit them anonymously over wi-fi to a central computer where they can be collated. The use of laptops is interesting but it appears to require specific software, laptops rented from IML, and an 'IML producer' to be present during the meeting. All of which seem very restrictive.

Genee World provide their "Virtual G Pad" solution; a web-based interface which appears to be emulating a keypad, interacting with the same server software (ClassComm) as their hardware based systems. The system can be accessed from modern browsers and should therefore run on tablets, phones and laptops, although the former two are not mentioned anywhere in the product description. As this system can run alongside their hardware, it is limited in the same ways.

The use of a web-based interface for the "Virtual G Pad" seems like an excellent way to ensure cross-device and multi-platform compatibility, definitely something to consider when planning my system.

2.1.3 TurningPoint ResponseWare

Again, TurningPoint offer hardware keypad solutions, but now have their “ResponseWare Web” solution. Similar to the “Virtual G Pad”, this is primarily a web-based interface but it seems device specific applications for iPhone, BlackBerry and Windows Mobile devices are available. The website does not mention whether these applications are required to use this system on these devices or whether the web-based interface will adjust to be used on a touch-based device. There is also no mention of tablet devices or the Android mobile operating system.

The system runs over Wi-Fi or a mobile data connection - as it is likely that the majority of educational establishments to which this system is targeted are likely to have an established wireless infrastructure there would be no additional hardware or configuration required. This method of communication seems appropriate for the hardware independent solution I am working towards.

The main notable limitation in the ResponseWare system are the limited content types which can be broadcast, restricted only to simple Q&A style content. In an improved system, the larger, more detailed screens on modern devices could be used to display a variety of rich content.

2.1.4 Summary

From researching existing ARS solutions, I have noted how these systems have evolved from simple keypads, through to web-based clients which can be used on modern mobile phones. Despite the software and hardware evolving, the companies I researched have not extended their solutions beyond basic Q&A interactions, possibly due to the need to support legacy devices in their software. To create an ARS system which sets itself apart from the Virtual G Pad or ResponseWare, I will need to support additional types of rich content, such as images, websites, and interactive activities.

Existing solutions have also provided me with some suggestions as to how to build my implementation; particularly the use of a web-based interface rather than an application for every device I want to support, and the use of Wi-Fi/Data over HTTP for communication with the server.

2.2 Devices and Operating Systems

While the goal of my project is to develop a device/OS agnostic system, all the devices supported will need to be able to facilitate running the features required in an ARS with rich content support. This means they all need:

- A way to connect to a network, either over a cable, wi-fi or data connection (3G).
- A reasonably sized colour screen - for the purposes of displaying rich content, an initial suggestion of a minimum resolution of 480 x 320 seems reasonable.
- A flexible input mechanism; either touch or a pointing device and keyboard.
- Some way of executing code/applications.

I will take a closer look at common platforms, devices and operating systems which meet these requirements in order to find a common set of features on which to build the project. Ideally, the

system should use a minimal amount of device-specific code and should any be required, it should be easily changed without needing to re-deploy to client devices.

2.2.1 Mobile Operating Systems

First, I look at mobile operating systems. To determine what were the most popular mobile OS', I used an analysis of the smartphone market published in May 2010 by Gartner Inc.[1]:

Company	Market Share 2010 Q1(%)
Symbian	44.3
Research In Motion	19.4
iPhone OS	15.4
Android	9.6
Microsoft Windows Mobile	6.8
Linux	3.7
Other OSs	0.7

I will take a more detailed look at all listed OSs with a market share of 5% or larger.

2.2.2 Symbian

Symbian, the most popular mobile operating system has gone through many iterations since its original release as Symbian OS 6.0 in 2001 and is now found in all Nokia phones, as well as various mobile devices from Sony Ericsson, Sharp and Samsung.

The majority of Symbian devices are basic mobile phones which do not meet the necessary specifications (particularly a lack of a 3G data connection and large screen), but newer Nokia devices running Symbian OS 9.1 and later seem to be suitable, so this is the version of the operating system which I would likely need to target.

Software can be written for Symbian in various languages, primarily C++ with Qt but including Python, Java ME, Ruby and .NET. Developing a UI however, would need to use Symbian specific APIs, something which I would like to avoid. Device security is also left up to the vendor, meaning most devices can not run custom code, or only code approved by the vendor (such as through Nokia's Ovi store).

While various browsers are available for Symbian devices, they typically use the built-in browser supplied by the vendor. In Nokia's case, the Nokia Browser in Series 60 devices and above is built upon Apple's WebKit project[3], particularly the WebCore and JavaScriptCore components - suggesting that the majority of newer Symbian devices use relatively modern browser components, including support for JavaScript. Some later versions of Symbian on Nokia devices can make use of Flash, Silverlight and JavaFX.

2.2.3 Research In Motion

RIM develops the BlackBerry line of business smartphone devices, all of which run on BlackBerry OS. Most recent BlackBerry devices meet all the specifications listed above.

BlackBerry OS applications are typically written in Java using a set of APIs to interface with the operating system - this suggests a lot of device specific-code, so this approach is unlikely to be suitable.

As of BlackBerry OS 6, the bundled browser is also based on WebKit[2], and therefore supports modern web features and JavaScript. Later versions of BlackBerry OS also support Flash content, with plans to support Silverlight.

2.2.4 iPhone OS

iPhone OS, now known as iOS is Apple's mobile operating system which runs on all mobile devices built by Apple; iPod touch, iPhone & iPad.

Applications are built using the iOS SDK and written in Objective-C. They can only be distributed through the Apple Store, which requires approval from Apple and a fee to be a member of the iOS Developer Program. Again, as this requires device independent code in an entirely different language from the OS' I've researched so far, it doesn't seem like a suitable solution.

The browser on iOS is a version of Apple's Safari, also based on WebKit (Apple being the founder of and contributor to the project). iOS does not allow any third-party modifications to the operating system and built-in applications, so browser extensions such as Flash, JavaFX and Silverlight can not be used.

2.2.5 Android

Android is Google's open source mobile operating system licensed under the Apache License, allowing vendors to freely use and extend the OS, and as a result, it has been widely adopted by multiple manufacturers since its initial release.

Applications are typically written using Java and the Android SDK, although due to the open nature of the operating system, most languages can be used. Applications can either be distributed through a store, such as the Android Store bundled with the majority of phones, through a vendor-specific store, or transferred directly to the phone. While the flexibility of this platform could mean only a thin UI layer would need to be written for it, it would still require quite a significant amount of device-specific code to do so.

The bundled browser on Android devices is also based on WebKit, using Google's V8 engine for fast JavaScript execution. The browser can also be extended to use many web application platforms including Flash, Silverlight and potentially JavaFX (although there is no implementation currently available).

2.2.6 Windows Mobile

Microsoft's mobile OS, Windows Mobile has been used on various mobile devices built by a number of the world's largest mobile manufacturers. It is now being phased out in favour of the recently released Windows Phone 7.

Developing for Windows Mobile requires the use of Visual C++, or code on the .NET Compact Framework - more device independent code.

The Windows Mobile browser has had seen many iterations, although they are all based on Internet Explorer and therefore support most modern features and JavaScript. While JavaFX and Silverlight are supported on later versions of the platform, Flash support is not available.

Note regarding Windows Phone 7: *For the purpose of this assignment, as it was released less than two weeks before this report was written, market share figures are not yet available, and based on initial reviews of the operating system, we will assume that Windows Phone 7 has a significant enough market share to be considered, and that it has feature parity with iOS, namely restrictions on custom applications and a modern browser.*

2.2.7 Other

There are a number of mobile operating systems which do not currently have a market share above 5%, either because they have not yet been widely adopted, or because they have only recently been released. These include Nokia's Maemo (based on Debian), Blackberry's upcoming QNX-based Blackberry Tablet OS, and Palm's webOS. While I will not specifically research the applicability of these devices, I am confident that as the majority are either Unix-based, or released within the past two years, they all have a relatively modern web browser.

2.2.8 PC Operating Systems

Ensuring support for popular personal computer operating systems should not be as significant a task as supporting mobile operating systems. New innovations and technologies are almost always first implemented on PC OS' before eventually making their way to mobile devices, a transition which can take many years due to limited or differing hardware and alternative UI paradigms used on mobiles. PC OS' also tend not to be as restrictive as to what software can be compiled on them, usually down to compilers being available for most popular processor architectures.

For this reason; I will group my analysis of the three largest PC operating systems in to one, those three being Windows, Mac OS and Linux. Although all three come in various versions and incarnations, we can assume that given sufficient hardware, they can run any required code.

Lots more stuff goes here.

3 Goals and Objectives

3.1 System Requirements

3.1.1 Presenter

- Presenters should be able to create and edit content using an easy-to-use interface.
- A set of rich content-types should be made available for creation; including images, websites and QAs.
- The presenter interface should facilitate the creation of 'plans', consisting of a set of content which can be broadcast to a certain audience.

- Presenters should be able to specify what users are authorised to access plans.
- A presenter should be able to push any created content to the audience through this interface.
- Responses from the audience should be visible in this interface.
- Types of content available for creation should be extensible without having to change any core components.
- Authorisation should be required to access the presenter interface.

3.1.2 Client

- Users should receive broadcast content within 5 seconds of the push.
- Users should be able to interact with any interactive content, such as QAs.
- The client system should be accessible on any device which meets the specifications in section 2.2.
- The client should not need to be updated when additional content types are added or changes are made to the presenter system.
- A user will have to sign in and enter the ID of a plan which they are authorised to access before content is displayed.
- A user should remain signed in for the duration of the session.
- The history of content broadcast to the user during the session should be freely navigable using the client, even when a new piece of content has been broadcast to them.

3.2 System Evaluation and Testing

A test plan will be produced before the system is implemented - test will be written to ensure the system meets the functional requirements. After implementation, the tests will be executed and the results documented in the Final Report.

4 Process Model

For this project, I wanted to enjoy the development of the system as much as possible, so adopting a process model that best suited the way I write software was important to me. As my typical development methodology is 'hack at it until it works', I wanted to find a process that injected a degree of organisation in to the process, giving me a way to plan and view my progress while maintaining focus on the code rather than the documentation.

4.1 Waterfall Model

The 'traditional' methodology for software development goes through five steps, each of which must be completed before the project can progress to the next:

1. Requirements - A software requirement specification is produced, outlining all the requirements for the system.
2. Design - A design specification is created which details how all elements of the system will be designed and how they interact.
3. Implementation - The stage where the software is built to the design specification.
4. Verification - Ensuring the system meets the requirements.
5. Maintenance - Correct issues and ensure the system continues to run as required.

This process would allow me to concentrate on the code once I reached the implementation stage, but it does require a lot of planning to begin with. It would also require me to have a very clear design before I even wrote a line of code without much of a chance to change that design during development. For example; I would prefer to be able to experiment with the server side of the project before I make a final decision on the design for other dependant parts such as the client.

4.2 Test Driven Development

TDD is very different to the waterfall model in that there is very little documentation required and the entire development process is built around the code.

Development consists of a rapid cycle:

1. Test written - every new feature begins with a test.
2. Run tests - ensuring the new test fails meaning the test is valid and that the feature is currently not implemented.
3. Write code - the simplest possible code that will pass the test is written.
4. Run tests - ensure the new test now passes.
5. Refactor code - tidy the code on every iteration, ensuring the test still pass after refactoring.

This process is repeated until all features are implemented.

I feel that TDD, while highly oriented around the code, would be unsuitable for my individual development style as it would prevent me from experimenting with the technologies I use. This project is also highly dependent on network communications between multiple systems written in different languages, writing tests for this type of interaction would likely overcomplicate the implementation.

4.3 Iterative and incremental development

Iterative development is a compromise between the well-planned approach of the waterfall model and the rapid iterations of TDD. Requirements are established at the beginning of the project and then separated into iterations, usually based on their importance. Iterations are then implemented, integrated and then tested, at which point progress can be evaluated and the next iteration can be adjusted as required. Iterations continue until the system is complete (or time runs out).

This process seems more oriented around the way I develop; building a set of features before moving on to the next set of features. It provides the discipline and development periods focused on code found in the waterfall model while allowing the product to feed back in to the design as in TDD without hindering the experimentation of development.

As the system being built is divided in to its own distinct components, dividing them in to iterations not only makes sense from a planning perspective, but would encourage me to remain focused on individual parts of the system as I build them. The process also lends itself to

References

- [1] Gartner Inc. Gartner says worldwide mobile phone sales grew 17 per cent in first quarter 2010, May 2010.

Used to find data on worldwide mobile operating system usage.

- [2] Research In Motion. Blackberry 6: Inside the new blackberry browser, August 2010.

Details the features of the BlackBerry 6 browser, including how it is built on WebKit

- [3] Nokia. Nokia develops a new browser for series 60 by using open source software, June 2005.

Details on how Nokia's Series 60 browser uses WebKit's WebCore and JavaScriptCore

- [4] William B. Wood. Clickers: A teaching gimmick that works. *Developmental Cell*, 7:796–798, 2004.