MIS 3506 Digital Design & Innovation Studio

Exam # 03: Review Session Amy Lavin/Steve Sclarow



What's on the Final? **Readings -**

- Moggridge on the Design Process
- Brainstorming Doesn't Work: Try This Technique Instead
- "Prototypes" Jogger, 77-81
- •"use Cases" Jogger, 150-175
- -Usibility.gov Personas
- Data Modeling 101
- •What Makes a Good Business Rule



What's on the Final? **Prototyping –**

 Prototyping – look at a narrative, scope document, etc... compare it against a prototype – determine how the BA did, what is missing, what's too much, what could be added...





What is DESIGN PROCESS?

- 1. Define the problem
- 2. Create & consider many options
- 3. Refine selected options
- 4. Repeat (optional)
- 5. Pick the winner, execute







Bill Moggridge / Designing Interactions / Process

Business Rules are... NOT ABOUT NAVIGATION

Keep Business Rules as Simple as Possible



Gas Deposit Business Rules

- A customer with a good credit score is not charged a deposit.
- A customer wanting gas service pays a \$150 "turn on" fee.
- A customer with a balance must pay that balance, in full, before "turn on".
- A customer with new construction and 3 gas appliances has all fees waived.
- A customer with a poor connect/disconnect history must be charged a deposit of \$400.
- A customer with poor credit score must be charged a \$200 deposit.



For ARI, you...

Document all of the BUSINESS RULES you will need for your project (and show how your prototype implements them)

- Word document
- Business Rule identifier
- Ordered in an appropriate way



PERSONAS are:

- 1. Archetypal people involved with a product or service
- 2. More than just a "USER" specific people
- 3. Devised from OBSERVING and TALKING to people
- 4. A composite of many people



From SAFER: Designing for Interaction

What are some best practices for developing personas?

What's the difference between a horizontal & a vertical prototype?

- -Horizontal functional
- -Vertical technical

What's the difference between an evolutionary & a Throwaway prototype?

Why use a prototype?

What is the purpose of a use case? What is included in a use case?

Interactions between a user and the system

Document the detailed steps for normal system usage

Errors & Variations too

- Shorthand for related scenarios
- Requirements Documentation
- Basis for developing test cases

DATA:

How are data models used?Why do we normalize?



Data Modeling 101

- 1. A normal entity depicts one concept
- 2. Attributes should be cohesive, describing everything you need to know about the entity.
- 3. Get the right level of detail, it can significant impact your prototype
- 4. Use naming conventions for your entities & attributes. Be consistent.
- 5. The relationships between entities are conceptually identical to the relationships between objects.
- Cardinality asks "how many" whereas optionality asks "whether you must have something."



Use cases are a description of how an actor accomplishes a goal using your solution.

Adapted from Memory Jogger (p150)

So, what's in a use case?

- High-level identifying data
- A summary of what the use case achieves
- Detailed steps the actor will need to take
- Exception steps that may be needed as a result of errors
- Variations that describe alternative paths through the use case



Use Case Template

1 Feature Name (Example: ATM Transaction)

1.1 Feature Process Flow / Use Case Model

1.2 Use Case(s)

Use Case ID: Use Case Name	unique nurvenic identifier for the Use Case. 64. 90-1.2.1
Created By:	Last Updated By:
Date Created:	Last Revision Date:
Actors:	Use potch is a parallel of other writing external to the scheme's system being epicotect who bilatics with the system and performs and cases to accomption tasks. Different actass other consequent to different user classes or noise, identified train the custome community that will use the product. Among the autor that will be entained that use case (primary) and any other
Description:	actors who will participate in completing the use case (secondary).) (Provede a brief description of the mason for and outcome of the use case.)
Trigger:	2) When it and the property of the constant of any occurrent of the case cases () [dowling the event that initialize the use case. This local be an external business event of cyclicities event that causes the use case to begin, or 8 and be the first step in the normal flow.)
Preconditions:	[Let any activities that must take place, or any construm that must to true, before the use case can be standed. Number such pre-condition $\phi(j)$ 1. Customer has active depose account with ATM privileges 2. Customer has an actived ATM card [
Eastcooditions-	Description the states of the system at the concession of the use case exercise blocket integrated both minimum parameters (what muga happen even if the alcon's goal is not achieved, and the auccess parameters (what happens when the artist's goal is astreaved. Number each posi-conditions e.g. 1. Customer receives cash 2. Customer access balance is reduced by the amount of the withdrawal and transition free!
Normal Flow:	(Provide a detailed security for of the user actions and system responses to will take place during execution of the user case under narmal, expected conditions. This during sequence with ultimately lead to accompliating the go stand in the use case name and description.
	1. Custorier sound: UTM rand 2. Custorier instant PM 3. System prompts custorier to anter beguage performance English or biparise 4. System prompts custorier is in the bank nervise 4. System protoct user to select transaction type 6. Custorier selects Withdrawal From Checking 7. Typtem prompts user to enter withdrawal anount 6. System exects ATM card;
Variations: (Alternative Flow 1 - Nation In Notwork)	

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Withdraw Cash Instantion

- 4a. In step 4 of the normal flow, if the customer is not in the bank network.
- 1. System will prempt customer to accept network fee
- 2. Customer accepts 3. Use Case resumes on step 5
- 4b. In step 4 of the normal flow, if the customer is not in the bank network. 1. Bystem will prompt customer to accept network fee
- 2. Customer dectries
- 4. Use Case resumes on step 9 of normal flow
- lote: insert a new row for each distinctive atemative flow. 1

entribe any anticipated error conditions that could octor during executio Exceptions: of the use case, and define how the system is to respond to those conditions. e.g. Exceptions to the Withdraw Gase transaction

- 2a. In step 2 of the normal flow, if the customer enters and invalid PDV 1. Transaction is disapproved 2. Massage to customer to re-enter PIN
- 3. Customer enters correct PIN 4. Use Case resumes on step 3 of normal flow]



MIS 3506 Keys to your Exam Success

- Reread your texts and sample cases
- Study individually and with your peers
- Review your class notes
- <u>Don't rush</u> through the exam
- Carefully read the exam case studies
- Trust your instincts



MIS 3506 Student Feedback Forms

Please be certain to fill out your ESFF's

Your feedback is very important!!!



MIS 3506 Final Project Deliverables

Feedback Form

- Electronic Submissions
- Hardcopy Submissions
- * check course site for deliverable due dates/times



THANK YOU!

It's been an absolute pleasure working with you this semester. Thank you for your hard work and dedication. I hope that you found our class engaging and I'm certain you will be able to translate what you learned into your FOX MIS educational, personal and professional experiences and beyond!

Have a Fantastic Winter Break!