



**National Workshop 4** 









## Session 3/3

## **ALT 3: Design**



## **Overview of the Session**

Section 1	Recap on day 1 - ALT 3 and the LCCS specification + Ideas from breakout
Section 2	The Design Process
Section 3	Stretch break
Section 4	Group activity: Design one potential idea for ALT 3
Section 5	Reporting (on ALTs and CWA)





reflected on the design process and **potential ideas** for ALT 3 (modelling & simulation)

 $\frac{1}{2}$  worked in groups to **design one** potential solution for ALT 3

given and received feedback on potential ALT 3 designs



enhanced their understanding of the reporting requirements with regard to the coursework assessment (CWA)



## **Applied Learning Task 3: Modelling & Simulation**



## **Applied Learning Task 3**

Modelling, programming and coding require careful **analysis of patterns and relationships** to solve problems.

Students will engage with a **problem that is difficult to solve analytically**, but that is amenable to a solution using simulation or modelling.



Students will develop a computer system that simulates or models the problem. Engaging with a problem in this way will **heighten students' awareness and understanding of how algorithms can be used** across a wide range of disciplines and subjects.

LCCS Specification: p22



## **ALT 3: Learning Outcomes**

- 3.8 develop a model that will allow different scenarios to be tested
- 3.9 analyse and interpret the outcome of simulations **both before and after modifications have been made**
- 3.10 explain the benefits of using agent-based modelling and how it can be used to demonstrate emergent behaviours

LCCS Specification: p23



## Features/characteristics of Models

"All models are wrong but some are useful" – George Box

- Future forecasting/predicting
- Messy
- Real-life
- Not easily solved by other means



## Software Methodologies Design Processes Design Tools







## Waterfall vs. Agile





### **Design Methodologies**

Descriptive / Prescriptive: Languages / Tennis

Other Models – (Staged v Iterative/ V-Shaped / Test-Driven Development)

Infographics

Traditional (Waterfall) vs Agile (eg Scrum)

Specification (HKBKF) ALTs, Design and Developing (5 LOs), *Testing* ( 4 LOs)...









### **Agile Software Development**



Scrum











#### ITERATE Waterfall Example – MS Powerpoint CREATE EVALUATE DOCUMENT PLAN DESIGN INVESTIGATE understand the problem create a representation, decide on tools implement the plan determine if the solution is appropriate report, present and reflect on the process define the problem Versions of Microsoft Powerpoint BaOffice Microsoft PowerPoint 2010 Microsoft Microsoft 1PC PowerPoint PowerPoint 2003 PowerPoint Design and deliver beautiful presentation with ease and confidence. Microsoft The Microsoft Office SP Presentation Condition Program Version 3002 Microsoft C Office The Monach Divertising Strategies, Name

#### 17



ITERATE



### Microsoft *Powerpoint* 2002 – 2 years



### **Agile Example – Moodle**

#### Introducing Moodle in a College







Part Implementation – almost from Day one

Regular Reprioritising (eg email function / database of student details / access course materials / submitting assignments...)

Numerous meetings which can change project direction

Retesting required at regular intervals



### **Agile and ALT3**

Projects too small to analyse?Always Waterfall / Traditional?Could have traditional / agile characteristics?







### Waterfall vs Agile: Iteration / Testing

### Traditional

Agile





### Waterfall vs Agile

Advantages / Disadvantages

Real-life? Mixture?

Give one or two advantages / disadvantages of Waterfall vs Agile development

## (Menti 9108 1001)





## 3

### DESIGN

create a representation, decide on tools



#### Input: A functional specification (requirements document)

- How is the system realised?
- What is the overall design (system architecture)?
- Are there sub-systems?
- How do the sub-systems relate to one another?
- How is the data represented?
- How is the data captured and validated?
- Data flow diagrams.
- Algorithm design ... flow charts, pseudo-code
- Test cases
- Milestones and timelines?

Output: A representation of the system

3

DESIGN create a representation, decide on tools

## **Flow charts**



Symbol	Name	Function			
	Start/end	An oval represents a start or end point			
>	Arrows	A line is a connector that shows relationships between the representative shapes			
	Input/Output	A parallelogram represents input or output			
	Process	A rectangle represents a process			
	Decision	A diamond indicates a decision			



## **Online flowcharting**



101 Flowchart Studio	× +						0	_		×
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Start / End	Input / Output	Process	Decision / Loop	Subroutine	Arrows	Annotations				
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https://www.101computing.net/flowchart/



## **Group Activity: ALT 3 Design**



## A look back at Investigate/Plan from Day 1



## INVESTIGATE define the problem

#### PLAN understand the problem

#### DESIGN create a representation, decide on tools



## **Group Activity / Breakout**



### **Design Questions**



Input: A functional specification (requirements document)

- How is the system realised?
- What is the overall design (system architecture)?
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Output: A representation of the system

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DESIGN create a representation, decide on tools



## **Group Activity ALT 3: Design**

# 1. Read the 'plans' carefully - these were developed in NW4 Day 1.

2. Choose one plan and develop a design



## 20-30 minutes









### **Presentation & Debrief**



### Why?

# Did you consider alternatives?

How?



# Any areas of disagreement?

How could you improve?

How did you feel about having to come up with a design based on someone else's plan?



## Reporting







#### **CREATE** implement the plan

#### **EVALUATE** determine if the solution is appropriate

DOCUMENT report, present and reflect on the process

## **Reporting - ALTs**





The output from each task is a computational artefact and a concise individual report outlining its development. In the report, students outline where and how the core concepts were employed. The structure of the reports should reflect the design process shown above in Figure 3. Initial reports could be in the form of structured presentations to the whole class. As students progress, reports should become detailed and individual. Reports are collected in a digital portfolio along with the computational artefact and must be verified as completed by both the teacher and the student. The (separate) externally-assessed coursework will be based on all learning outcomes, with those of strand 3 being particularly relevant.

They (students) will develop skills in communication by collaborating to generate reports and present them to their peers. The strand 3 tasks will enable students to take an active role in their own learning by setting goals, developing action plans, and receiving and responding to assessment feedback.

S1: Designing and developing	
Design process	1.19 identify features of both staged and iterative design and development processes
Working in a team, assigning roles and responsibilities	1.20 collaborate and assign roles and responsibilities within a team to tackle a computing task
Communication and reporting	<ol> <li>identify alternative perspectives, considering different disciplines, stakeholders and end users</li> </ol>
	1.22 read, write, test, and modify computer programs
Software development and management	1.23 reflect and communicate on the design and development process

LCCS Specification: p19



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