

Office Solutions Development

Topic 2:

An Introduction to End-User Software Development



Scope and Coverage

This topic will cover:

 The need to address both user and business requirements, including a discussion of the enduser's role in developing application software and important features of interface design.

Learning Outcomes - 1

By the end of this topic, students will be able to:

- Discuss the need for application software to meet user and business requirements
- Broadly define 'end-user' and 'end-user development'
- List the range of software tools available for endusers to use when developing application software solutions.

Learning Outcomes - 2

- Identify the benefits and disadvantages of end-user development
- Discuss the need for analysis, design, testing and documentation
- Discuss the importance of efficient software interface design
- Identify end-user development guidelines
- Identify and discuss interface development in Microsoft Office

Terminology

- Terminology will be explained in the lecture, tutorial and laboratory session. You should take notes!
- A glossary of terms will be provided.
- Ask questions if you do not understand.

The Need for Application Software to Meet User and Business Requirements - 1

Application software should be:

- Efficient in its *functionality*, for example, helping to solve problems, making decisions and improving system functions, such as automating regular processes, e.g. data entry
- *User-friendly*, e.g. easy to operate

The Need for Application Software to Meet User and Business Requirements - 2

Application software should be (cont.):

- Reliable, e.g. producing the correct results of database query
- **Secure**, e.g. locking spreadsheet cells
- *Maintainable*, e.g. modification of a spreadsheet

End-User Application Software - 1

- In Topic 1, we discussed the two main types of software - commercial and bespoke.
- Application software can also be created and/or modified by an organisation's own nonprogramming/technical staff. This development method is described as: end-user development (EUD).

End-User Application Software - 2

- End-user application software is developed by endusers (EUs) of computer systems to be used by them in their day-to-day work and is often also used by their colleagues in the same department and/or in other departments.
- Applications developed by end-users are also described as *User Developed Applications* (UDAs).

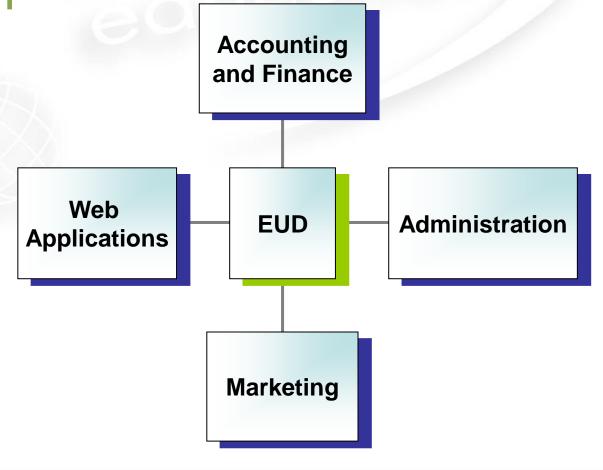
Software Tools Available for Developing Application Software Solutions

- Standard application software advanced functions in databases, spreadsheet and word processing
- Macros
- Visual Basic for Applications (VBA)
 - Macros and VBA refer to application software programming methods and we will study how to use them in Topics 5–9.

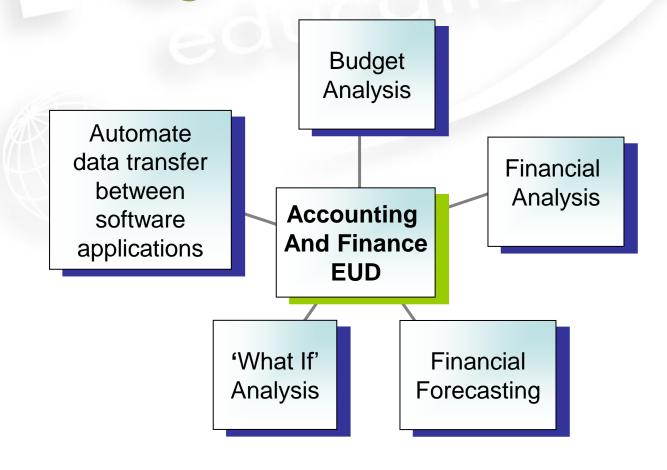
Which Organisations Use EUD?

- Mainly, but not exclusively, small to medium enterprises (SMEs) for small scale development, e.g.
 - Automating processes such as data entry and data output
 - Information management and retrieval
 - Facilitating data transfer between software applications, such as databases and spreadsheets
- Development can result from internal business processes, information systems and external business needs.

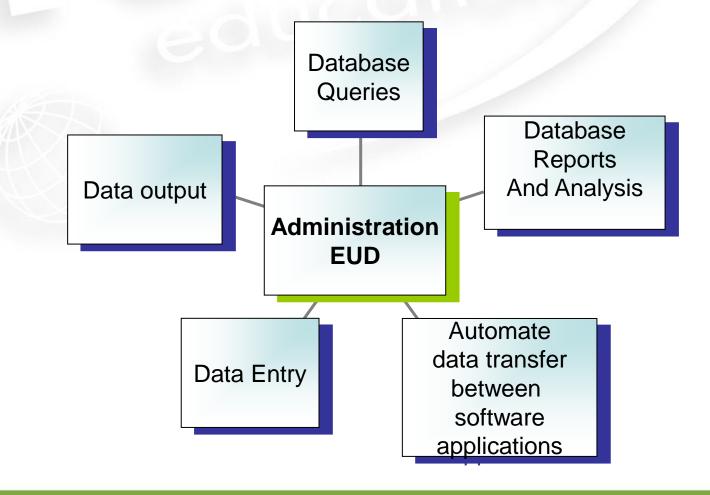
Business Processes that End-Users Develop



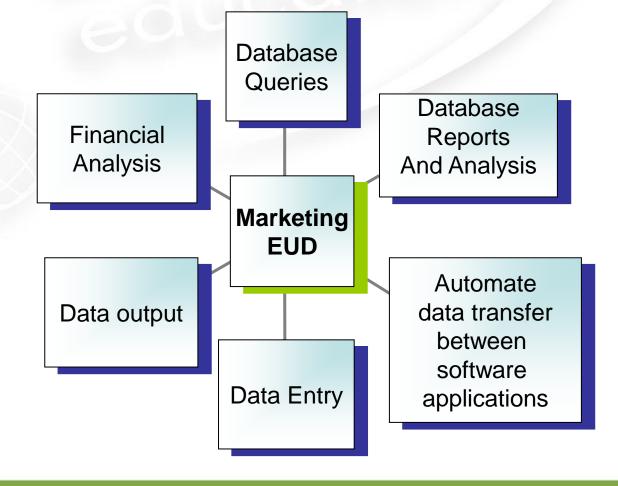
Accounting and Finance EUD



Administration EUD



Marketing EUD



Benefits of EUD

- Greater user involvement
- User has knowledge of the functionality of the system
- Good use of resources
- Less costly method
- Improved decision making
- More user satisfaction

EUD Disadvantages

- Inaccurate (EU lacks training)
- Lack of planning
- Can be slow
- Use of incorrect formulae
- Not secure
- Not tested
- Not documented

Analysis, Design, Testing and Documenting Requirements - 1

- The user should concentrate on what needs to be done as well as how it should be done and plan carefully their software development:
 - The task/problem should be analysed in detail and the user should understand clearly what needs to be done.
 - The user and business requirements must be identified clearly.

Analysis, Design, Testing and Documenting Requirements - 2

- A solution must be *designed* that meets all requirements.
- The solution and results should be *tested* thoroughly.
- The solution should be documented.

Human Computer Interface Design

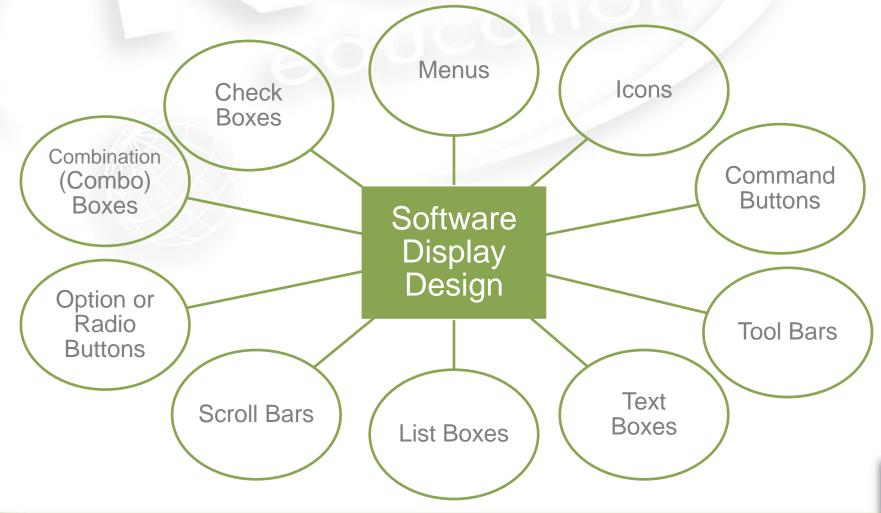
- Human Computer Interaction (HCI) refers to the interaction between users and the computer system that is enabled by using the hardware and software.
- Efficient HCI is necessary for usability of the system, e.g. the user should be able to interact with the system as simply and efficiently as possible.
- There are many aspects of HCl design, but we will concentrate on software interface design when developing our office solutions.

Software Interface Design

- Text (font type, font size, letter and line spacing, line length, justification, line endings, paragraph spacing)
- Colour (how it is used to draw attention, show meaning, etc.)

- Images (still and moving, how it is used to communicate, persuade, etc.)
- Sound (sound effects, music speech, how it is used to attract attention)

Software Display Design



EUD Guidelines

- EUs should be aware of and refer to the following guidelines when developing application software:
 - ISO 9126 Software Quality Characteristics
 [Available Online] http://www.sqa.net/iso9126.html

Microsoft Office Suite Interface Development

- We will look at the development of the Microsoft Office Suite Interface (2003 – 2010) and discuss:
 - changes in the interface layout
 - new features
 - updated features
 - what impact these changes have on EUD

References

- ISO 9126 Software Quality Characteristics [Available Online]
 - http://www.sqa.net/iso9126.html
- Office2010SuiteandVersionComparisonGuide.pdf (2010) [Available Online]
- Trulock, V. (2008), *Understanding HCI*, [Available Online]
 - http://ilikecake.ie/hci/index.htm
- Usernomics, (2011), [Available Online]
 http://www.usernomics.com/

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Any Questions?



