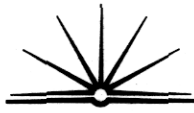


- g) There are 4 approaches available: structured approach, end user approach, RAD and prototype.
- A structured approach uses top down methodology with clearly defined stages and is documented well. It is appropriate for large scale projects and for high budgets. However this approach would not be the most suitable and the system has some generic needs which would not need such a thorough approach. It also would be expensive and take a long time.
 - An end user approach is when the customer designs the project themselves. This would not be appropriate as a railway team probably would not have a large computer knowledge or the appropriate resources. The product therefore would not be properly tested and documented.
 - A prototype shows the look and feel of the project without using any logic ~~and~~ validation and error trapping. This approach would be useful in the first stage, to show employees



who could then comment on the design and usability of the program.

I would however suggest the railway network to use a RAD (Rapid Application Development approach) which uses fourth generational language ~~and is used~~ and is used for generic needs. The advantages of doing so is that it is low budget and does not take a long time to implement. The main advantage is however, since the railway network want to perform generic functions such as displaying information of a timetable and sorting / and processing the purchase of tickets, this approach can do those functions ~~without~~ without the programmer creating them.

b) Technical feasibility refers to the hardware and software.

Hardware - the network together with the system enquirer would have to see if there are appropriate hardware available there might not be enough

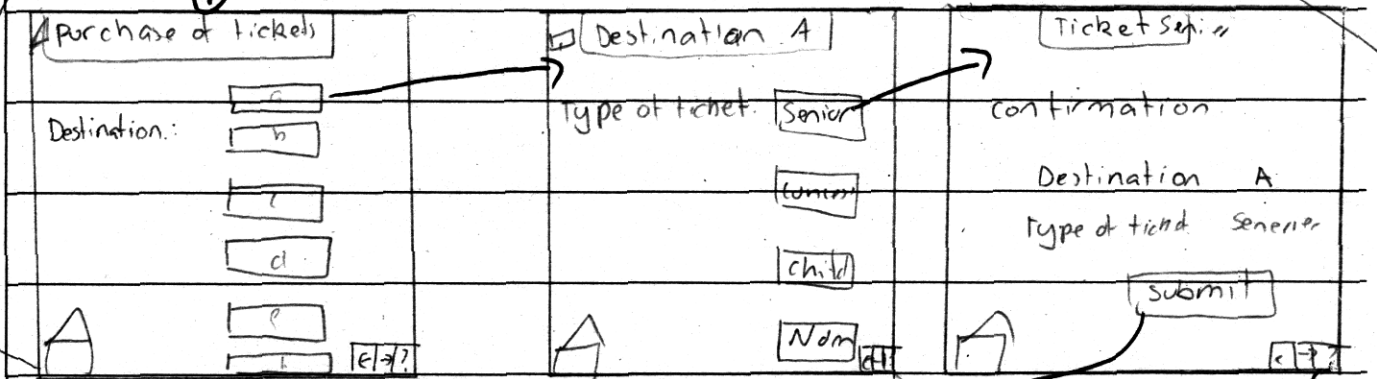
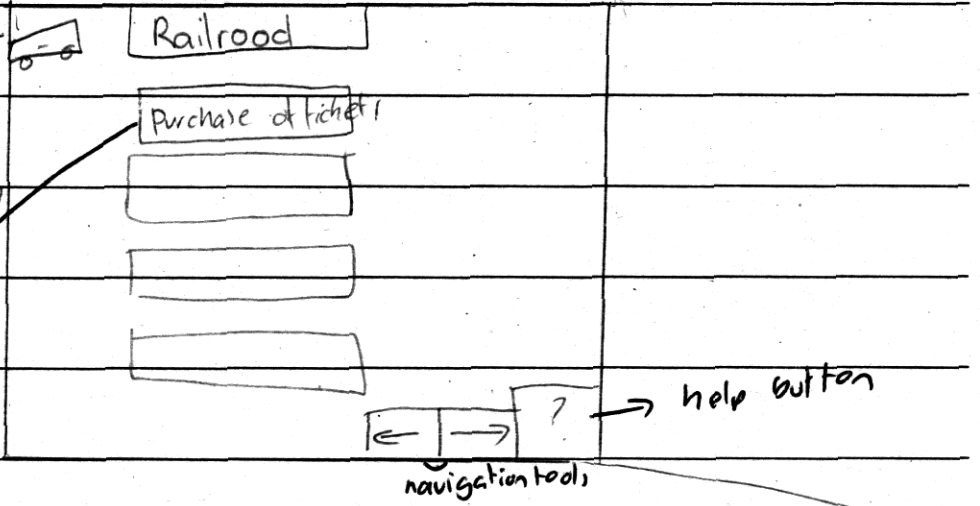


memory, ~~or~~ the processing speed could be too slow and the images could have low quality. It is important to discuss this now before it is too late and the program is implemented and the hardware is not available to run. From this they might see if they need to purchase new software, add for memory or reduce the functionality.

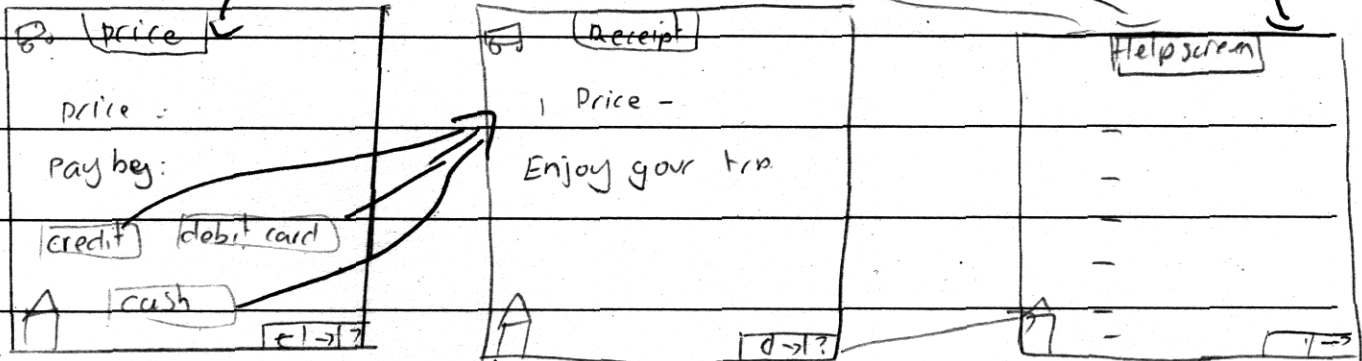
2. Software - they must be able to see if the software can run appropriately on the system and if the software adheres to accepted standards and is of good quality. They have to investigate all the technical problems associated with software such as number of users using the program. It is important to do this now so they are aware of any difficulties they may have later. They might even have to change some of the functions to make sure it is alright.



small graphic for interest



home button



home button

- san-serif font
- grouping



clear definite header

ii)
small for graphic internet

Railroad network

Purchase of tickets

Display train timetable

Display info on running

Plan journey

grouping

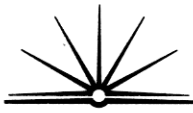
touch buttons very ergonomic



navigation tools

help button

- sanseriff font → easy to read
- colour scheme of red, black and white → judiciary
· use of colour
- grouping → easy to read!
- plenty of white space



a) Disabled people in the hands may have trouble
or people in wheel chairs who may
not be able to access the screen.

For people in wheel chairs they could
make sure the screens are low down,
so they can comfortably access them.

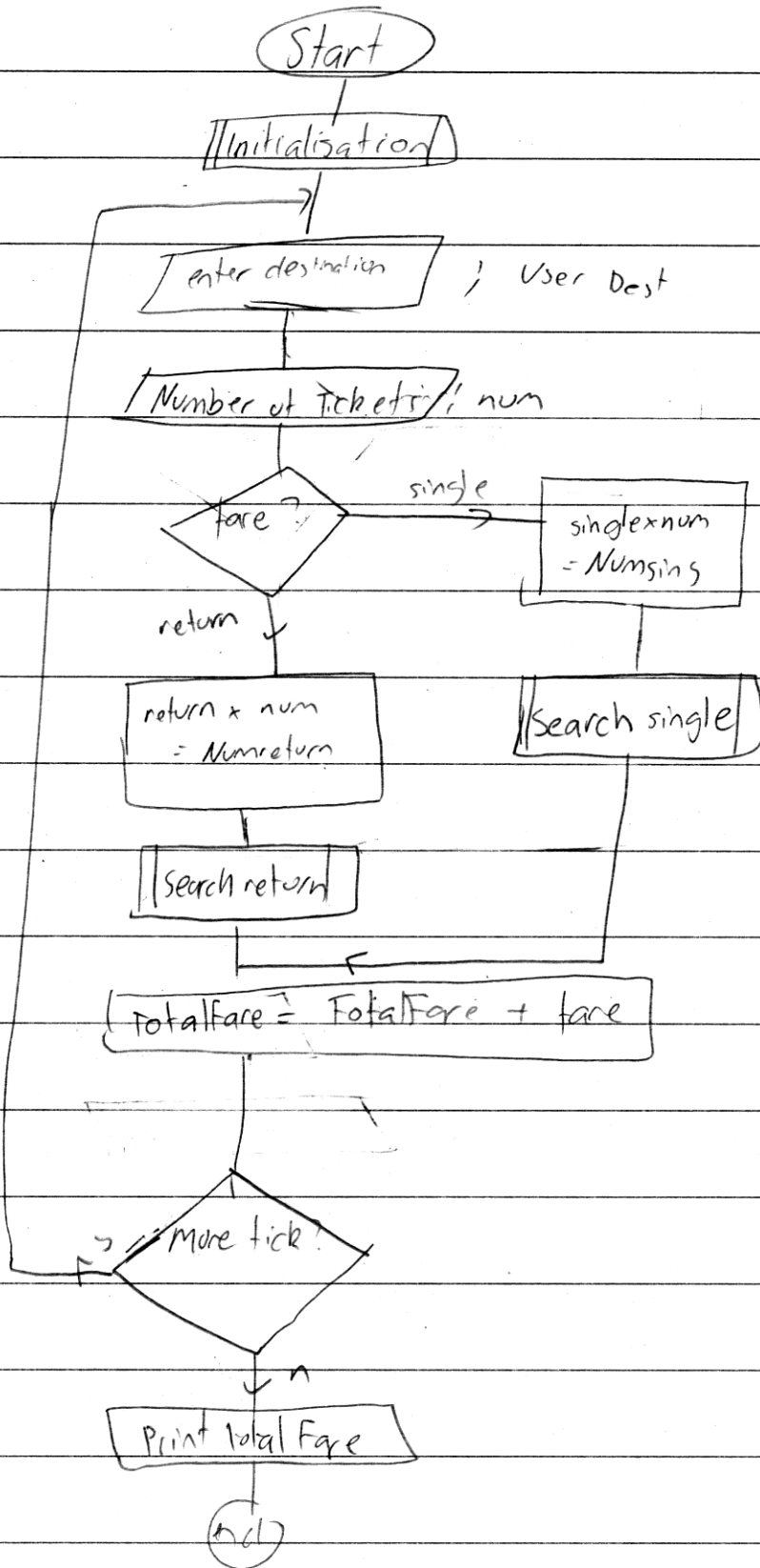
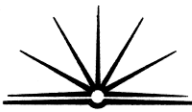
This is to make sure they are not
exclusive to the disabled, ~~the~~^{for} people

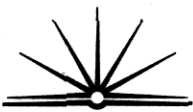
who don't have functions in the hand
they should be a voice recognition.

For ~~both these~~, in both cases

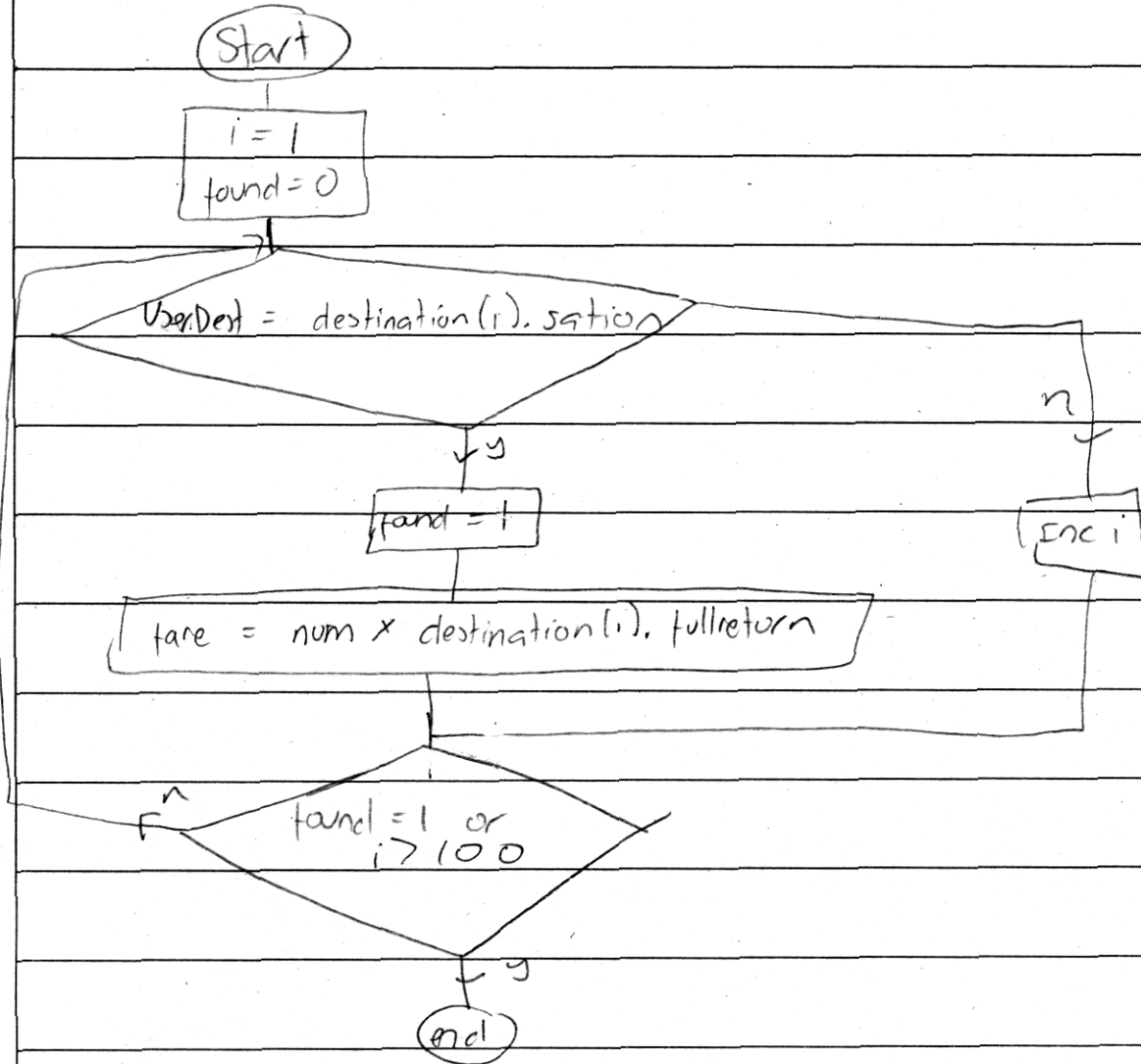
there should be staff near by who
could be able to assist disabled

people.





Search return





Search sines!

