AboutFlow **Platform -**
Modelling a line of business Application -
Life Cycle Description V2

Citizen developers are empowered to build applications using The Platform, even with little to no coding experience.

Unleash Efficiency

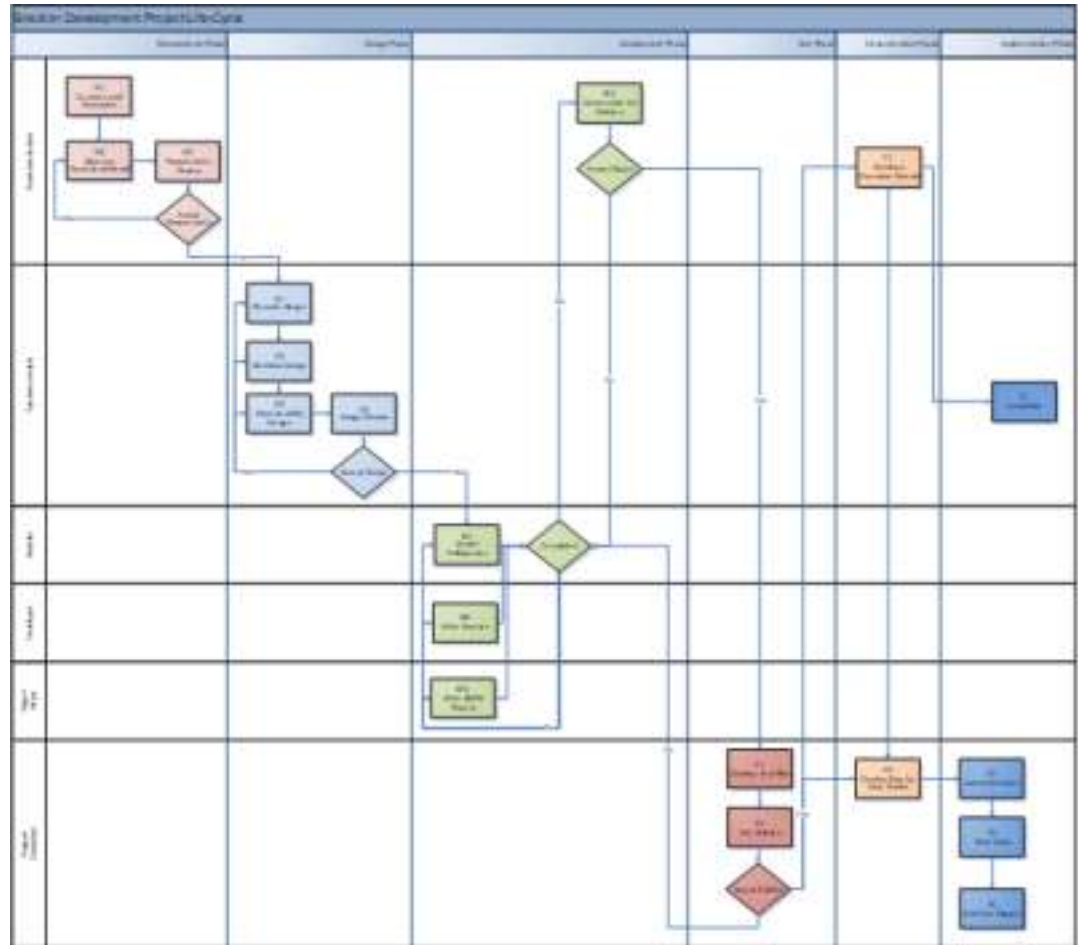## CONTACT

Name: Allex Yaxley

Phone: +27 83 250 3051

Teams: +27 87 170 5195

Email: yaxleyar@be.co.za

Name: Phillip de Bruin

Phone: +27 82 568 0741

Teams: +27 87 170 5195

Email: phillipd@be.co.za

Website: www.#.com

Facebook: https://web.facebook.com/profile.php?id=61560790052759

LinkedIn: https://www.linkedin.com/company/collaboratorsoftware

ABOUT FLOW

REQUIREMENT ANALYSIS PHASE

Context Level Description (R1 on the diagram)
A context level description provides an overview of a system or process at a high level. It describes the boundaries of the system and highlights the interactions between the system and its external entities.

This type of description helps stakeholders understand the overall functionality and flow of the system without going into detailed technical specifications. Some key elements that must be include in a context level description are System Boundaries, External Entities, Inputs and Outputs, Interaction and Flow and High-Level Functions.

By using a context level description,
stakeholders can get a clear understanding of the system's purpose,
its interactions with external entities, and the overall flow of information.
It is a helpful tool for system design and communication among stakeholders.

Business Operational Model (R2 on the diagram)
The business operations model is a framework that describes how an organisation performs the processes as described in the Context Level Description.

It includes all the systems, processes, and resources that are necessary to run a business efficiently and effectively.

Requirements Review (R3 on the diagram)
Once the requirements have been refined, they are presented to the relevant stakeholders for approval. This typically involves a formal review process where stakeholders sign off on the finalised requirements document, indicating their acceptance and agreement with the specified requirements.

ABOUT FLOW

User Forms:
Use the platform to build the form structure and functionality.
This includes placing fields on a form, define display rules and set field validations for the form.

Write Functions (M2 on the diagram)
Functions are the "low code" part of The Collaborator Platform. The developer may write a T-SQL function to perform data manipulation.

A function does not have any user interface and receives values
(via the parameter input definition) and returns value to the workflow
(via the parameter output definition).

Functions can be called when a task is created, opened, submitted, and closed.

ABOUT
FLOW

Write SSRS Reports (M3 on the diagram)

SSRS reports are written in a language called Report Definition Language.
RDL is a XML-based language that defines the structure and layout of the report.
It includes elements for defining data sources, datasets, report parameters, and
layout components such as tables, charts, and text boxes.
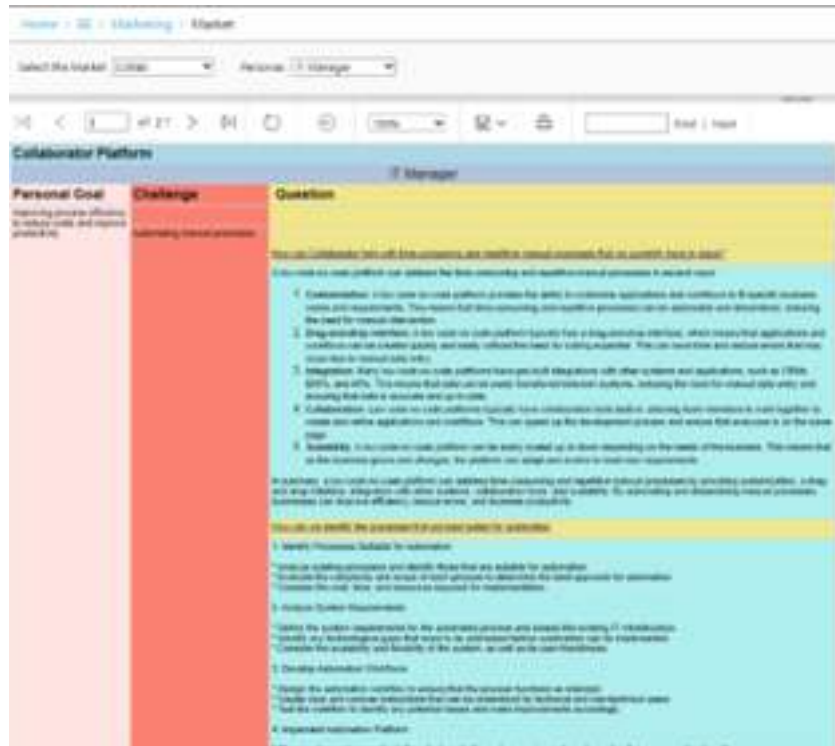
Demonstrate the Solution (M4 on the diagram)

Demonstrating the solution to the stakeholders for them to validate that the
system meets the user requirements. This is a showcase of the functionality to
determine if the software solution meets their needs and expectations.

By demonstrating an application, stakeholders can identify if the application
aligns with their requirements and meets the intended uses for which
it was designed.

TESTING PHASE

Develop Test Plan (T1 on the diagram)

A test plan is a document that outlines the approach, objectives, scope, and
resources required for testing a specific software application or system.
It serves as a roadmap for the testing activities that need to be conducted to
ensure the quality and reliability of the software.The test plan should be a
comprehensive document that provides clear guidance for the testing effort
and ensures that all important aspects of the software or system are thoroughly
tested. It serves as a reference for the testing team and enables stakeholders to
understand the testing approach and expectations.

Test Solution (T2 on the diagram)

The execution of test cases (as defined in the test plan) involves the process of
running individual test cases as per the specifications mentioned in the test
plan, including the test objectives, scope, and acceptance criteria.
The main objective of executing test cases is to identify software defects, verify
if the functionality works as expected, and evaluate software quality.

ABOUT
FLOW

DOCUMENTATION PHASE

Develop a Procedure Manual (C1 on the diagram)

A procedure manual, also known as an operations manual or standard operating procedures (SOP) manual, is a document that provides detailed instructions on how to perform specific tasks or processes within an organisation.

It serves as a comprehensive guide for employees, outlining the step-by-step procedures, best practices, and guidelines to ensure consistency and efficiency in the execution of various tasks.

IMPLEMENTATION PHASE

Load Data (I1 on the diagram)

When the implementation starts the data must be loaded. A data load refers to the process of transferring data from an external source or the built solution. It involves populating the solution with the desired data, whether it is a one-time transfer or an ongoing regular update. Data loads are typically performed to ensure that the solution has the most up-to-date and relevant information for processing.

Administer Users (I2 on the diagram)

User administration refers to the management and maintenance of user accounts on The Platform or the solution being implemented. It involves activities related to creating, modifying, and deleting user accounts, as well as assigning appropriate roles and permissions to users.

Train Users (I3 on the diagram)

End user training refers to the process of educating and instructing the end users of a solution on how to effectively use and operate it. The goal of end user training is to equip users with the knowledge and skills required to perform their tasks efficiently, avoid potential errors and frustration, improve productivity, and maximize the benefits of the solution. Effective end user training should be carefully planned, designed, and executed to ensure that it meets the specific needs and requirements of the users and the organisation.

End User Support (T4 on the diagram)

End user support refers to the assistance and resources provided to users who interact with the solution. It involves addressing the needs and questions of users, troubleshooting technical issues, and providing guidance to ensure a positive user experience.

ABOUT
FLOW

# Build Applications without limits

Authentication Methods

Azure Authentication

Claims Based Authentication

Forms Authentication

Windows Authentication

Own Infrastructure

Windows Server
- Application Server
- Database Server

SQL Server
- SSRS
- SSIS

Microsoft 365
- SharePoint (Optional)
- Teams (Optional)
- Power Automate (Optional)
- Outlook
- Excel

Hosted

Shared Solution
- Application Server
- Database Server

Dedicated Solution
- Own Database Server
- Own Application Server
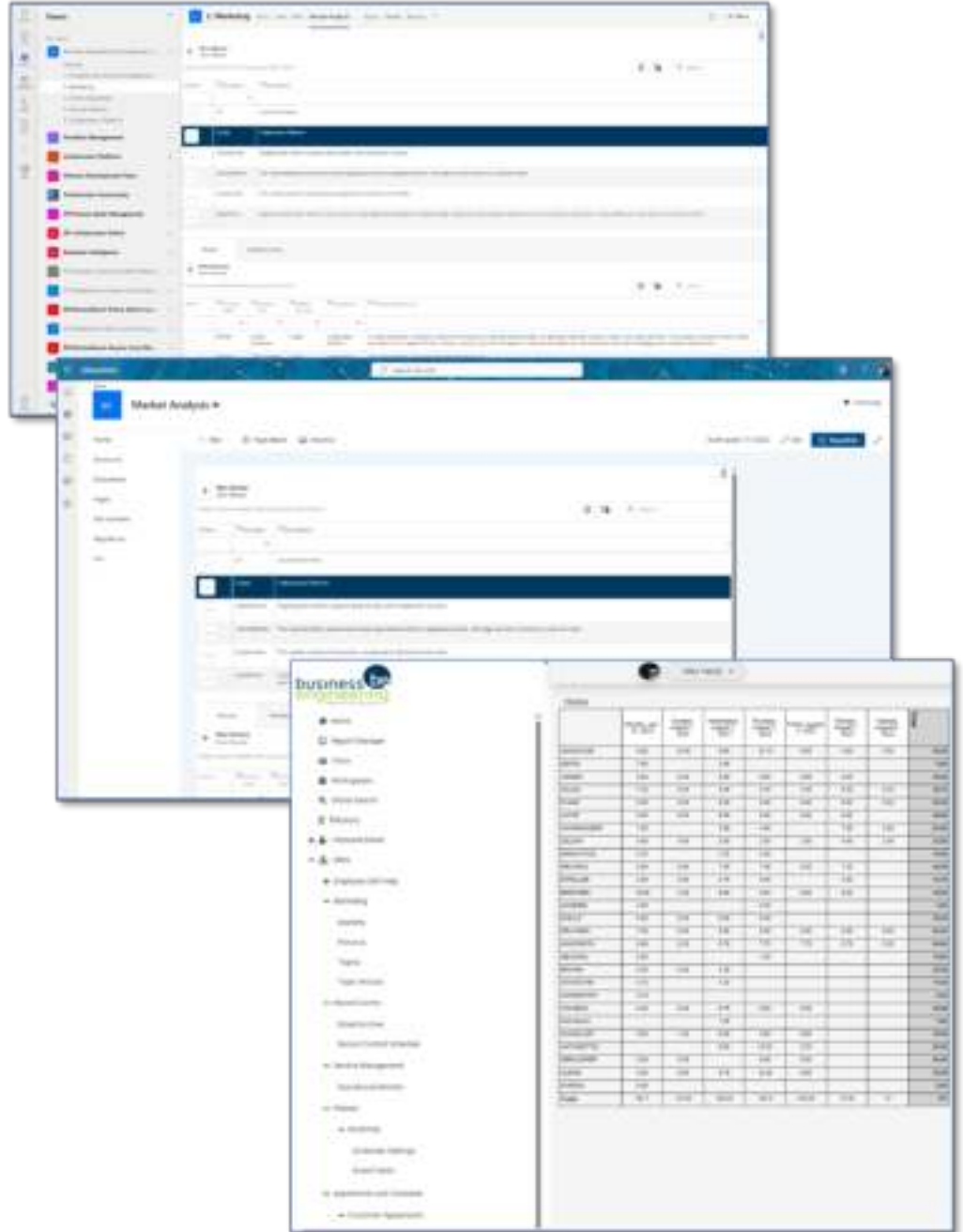
REVOLUTIONISE THE BUSINESS

ABOUT
FLOW

Transform

DESIGN PHASE

Records Design (D1 on the diagram)
Record design is the process of structuring and organising data within a system to ensure that records are correctly captured, stored, managed, and retrieved. It is a key component of records management and involves the development of standards and procedures for creating, managing, and storing records.The objective of record design is to ensure that important information is captured and retained in a way that makes it easy to find, access, and use when needed. Effective record design ensures that records are accurate, complete, and trustworthy, and can be relied upon for legal, regulatory, or business purposes.

Workflow Design (D2 on the diagram)
The workflow design process based on user requirements involves several steps to ensure that the workflow meets the needs and expectations of the users and supports efficient and effective work processes.

Design Review (D4 on the diagram)
A system design review process is a comprehensive approach to evaluate and assess a system design before it's implemented or developed.
This process typically involves a team of experts who evaluate the design and provide feedback to ensure that the design is comprehensive, meets specifications, and is scalable.

DEVELOPMENT PHASE

Model AboutFlow(M1 on the diagram)
Modelling on The AboutFlow Platform allows non-technical users to build applications faster with little or no coding involved. These environments provide easy-to-use graphical interfaces, drag-and-drop functionality, and templates to build and deploy applications. Here are some of the modelling Functionality.

Data Model
The data model is a representation of the structure, relationships, constraints, and rules that govern the organisation and manipulation of data on the platform. It provides a blueprint or framework for how data is organised, stored, and accessed within a system. A data model defines the logical and physical components of the data, including entities, attributes, relationships, and integrity constraints.
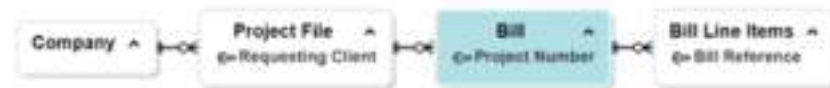
Workflow:
Configure each component of the workflow to define the behaviour and actions. This can include specifying the user interface form, conditions for decision points, setting up actions to be performed, and configuring notifications to be sent at different stages of the workflow.

ABOUT FLOW